THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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Additions can be made to the clubs at all times during the year, at proportionate rates, the times, in every case, to expire with the club; otherwise, single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule breaks up the club system altogether. We can only afford papers at club rates by having them all expire together.

Remittances can be made at our risk when sent by express, charges prepaid, or by mail in registered letters, or postoffice money orders or drafts. Money letters are so frequently lost, and so much complaint caused by their loss, that we are compelled to adopt the modes of transmission designated to protect ourselves as well as patrons.

Specimen copies of the AVALANCHE sent free of charge.

All letters, telegraphic dispatches, and packages, should be properly sealed and addressed

AVALANCHE,

Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee

Chicago has a temperance agitation.

The field of flirtation—fair grounds.

Boston has harvested a full cargo of ice.

Drawn battles—those artistically engraved.

Colorado Jewett is lecturing in Cincinnati.

San Francisco talks of reviving its vigilance committee.

Omaha has a German daily newspaper—first in Nebraska.

Russia has 4,200 miles of railway completed and building.

Natchez, Miss., is soon to be treated to the spectacle of a prize fight.

A large bear promenading Broadway surprised New York recently.

Keokuk, Iowa, is to have a "corporation wolf hunt" on the 30th.

Pittsburg has joined the grand army of complainers about exorbitant gas bills.

Green Bay, Wis., is putting on airs because it is becoming a "great fishing port."

The Spanish Cortes is beginning to rival our American Congress in squabbling.

Gilmore Sims is hunting for a publisher of a new story which he has written.

The navy of the Sandwich Island, it is said, consists of two fishing smacks and a raft.

A prophet is said to be often without honor; perhaps honor is quite as often without profit.

Work is to be at once resumed on the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad.

The Prentiss House at Vicksburg, Miss., is to be turned into a cotton seed oil factory.

Judge G. A. Evarts, of Grayson county, Texas, was killed a couple of weeks since.

Davenport, Iowa, shows 20,063 population by Assessor's census—a gain of 3,150 since 1865.

Stephen A. Douglas' son has been appointed Assistant Private Secretary to President Grant.

Electricity flies at the rate of six thousand miles in something less than sixty seconds of time.

The *Agitator*, a woman suffrage paper, is to be started in Chicago by Mrs. Mary A. Livermore.

The mayor of Troy, New York, refuses to accept an increase of salary. Barnum is after him.

The Catholics of Horse Cave, Ky., are raising money by subscription to build a new church.

Thomas Allen, an estimable citizen of Hickman, Ky., died on the 8th instant, aged eighty years.

Menella Bute Smedley—suggestive of Prunella Boot Smedley—is the name of England's new poetess.

The Gonzales (Texas) factory for manufacturing oil from castor beans has commenced operations.

The title deeds to a lot of ground in Glasgow have been discovered in an old clock, in New Hampshire.

The Southern Pacific Railroad in California has changed hands, and will be carried on rapidly to completion.

The North Carolina Land Company lately sold twenty thousand acres of land for $30,000 to a German colony.

Rev. James McChain, for twenty-five years pastor of the Presbyterian church at Abingdon, Va., died last Monday.

A Washington correspendent complains of an ex-Senator for coming into the Senate with a "shocking bad white hat."

Massachusetts has had a county treasurer in continuous service for twenty-four years without a "defalcation."

Secretary Cox has decided to retain W. L. Otto as Assistant Secretary of the Interior, at the request of Gen. Grant.

Father Hennaert has been appointed administrator of the Catholic diocese of Detroit, in place of Bishop Lefevre, deceased.

A Western medical firm, who cure by "the laying on of hands," has lately been fined for practicing medicine contrary to law.

The "Hans Breitman" ballads, which have here reached their seventh edition, are said to be very popular in Germany.

The cashier of the First National Bank of Rockford, Ill., is reported to have absconded with the funds of the depositors. The bank will probably fail.

H. Boggs, Grant's former partner in the real estate business, died in St. Louis Monday. He was to have been appointed Surveyor of the Port by Grant.

Wm. Broten, a respectable farmer residing near Brighton, Madison county, Illinois, shot himself through the head with a revolver on Saturday, killing himself instantly.

Both Houses of the Austrian Reighsrath have passed the ministerial budget, which shows a deficiency of 3,000,000 florins in the revenue to meet the estimated expenditures.

Nervous sensation Forney says Sheridan's return to Louisiana will thrill the whole South. Hadn't he better go to Pennsylvania, where McClure says the Radicals want vitalizing.

The Michigan Southern, Illinois Central and Chicago and Rock Island Railroads have been appointed bonded railroads under the recent act of Congress and Treasury regulations.

DIVORCIANA.

A Middle Tennessee Sensation.

Trials of a Faithful Husband, and the Freaks of a Faithless Wife.

From the Nashville Banner, 16th.]

Our courts, it would seem from the following page from their annals, are not entirely devoid of stories of false hearts and true. S. J. Henderson, attorney for the petitioner, informs us that on Friday last he filed a bill for a divorce in the Chancery Court in favor of Julius Trebsch from his former wife, Annie Trebsch, now of this city.

The bill sets forth that Julius and Annie Trebsch were married in this city on the 23d of March, 1854, and that the pair resided here apparently happy in their wedlock until June 26, 1859. About this time, when, by the collusion of the wife, who had become enamored of a man named Leon Geny, the husband was persuaded to depart for sunny France, the native country of his wife, and there to commence business so that he might be able to better support her. In Nashville he left $2,000 worth of property with the understanding that the wife was to dispose of it, and join him as soon as practicable. With an affectionate kiss did he part from Mrs. Trebsch, and with a swelling heart, fondly anticipating, did he safely journey across the dark and stormy waters. He arrived in *la belle France* in July 1859, and established himself in a modest little shoe shop in the faubourg of Portalier. Repeatedly were his letters brimming with affection and constancy, and as often did he urge her to sell the Nashville property and come to his new home.

But how stood the affairs of the wife. True, she received his epistolary communications, but save one exception never even responded. With her paramour, Geny, she sold her husband's property, and lived here two years, and then went to Pittsburg and lived seven years more in the same connection. After this lapse of time they returned to Nashville, purchased a pretty little homestead on the Hillsboro Pike, and engaged in the culture of fruits and flowers. Who of our early risers does not know the witching smile of the flower girl of the market? And who would have thought her guilty of so naughty a trick. But we return to the abandoned husband; he was a man of elegant education, and spoke with fluency not only the French, but English, German and Spanish languages. Toiling on for two years with the vain hope that the truant heart would yet meet him, he at length quitted France and wandered to Brazil, possibly believing that travel and a change of scene might help to drown the sorrows of his bursting heart. In Brazil he remained seven years, at the expiration of which time, fate or circumstances landed him once more on the shores of the States, and he arrived here on the 7th of June last, and finding the wife faithless begun his suit for separation, no doubt moralizing with the poet that

"For the future
I will as soon attempt to entice a star
To perch upon my finger; or the wind
To follow me like a dog, as to think to keep
A woman's heart again."

"A QUEER CUSS."

A New York Man with Heart and Liver Reversed—Sketch of His Life and Characteristics—His Death Bed—Gives His Body to the Surgeons—Dissection at the Medical College.

From the New York Sun.]

A well known citizen died a few days ago. All his life long he had suffered from a chronic pain in the left side and the region of the heart, while the pulsations of the heart seemed to be on the right side, and when he was much excited he used to say that he felt a fluttering there just as if his heart had got into the wrong place. He was a martyr also to billious diseases. He was obliged to support himself with a stick, and was troubled with great difficulty of breathing and an irritability of temper that made it at times almost impossible to live with him. Notwithstanding these symptoms of complicated disease, he took considerable interest in sanitary affairs, and devised a scheme for the efficient drainage of the city by means of a vast system of subterranean streets, twelve feet wide on both sides the main street, vaulted and ventilated, with a stream of water running in the middle of them, and an ample sidewalk. He was a genius in short, and beside his love for the fine arts, he had invented an organ of vast proportions, which will play unaided the whole music of several operas. Like all who had gone before him, however, he had his death-day, and watched his last few days of sickness with a very uncommon interest, so much so as to attract the attention of his family. It came out afterward that the physician had tried to persuade him to give up his body to the surgeons for dissection, his complaints being so unusual and some of his symptoms new to science, so much so as to induce the supposition of some internal organic malformation. The old gentleman had no objection to offer on his own account, but thought that the fact should be kept from the knowledge of his wife and family. So at last he died, and the physician who attended him, and last the head of one of our medical colleges also, made arrangements with a resurrection man to steal the body on the night of its interment and carry it to the hospital—all of which happened without any misadventure. The family physician was present at the dissection of the body, and undertook to demonstrate upon it. When the sternum was divided the amazing discovery was made that the heart and the liver had changed places, the heart being on the right side and the liver on the left. This change in the two great vital organs changed also the position of the other organs, and caused an extension of some of the vital ducts. Nature had created order out of disorder, so that there need be no serious interruption to the vital functions.

The position of the heart and its appendages was simply reversed. The upper border of the heart was just below a line that would unite the third costal cartilages, and the apex corresponded to the inter-space between the cartilages of the fifth and sixth ribs, nearly two inches below the right nipple, which is precisely its place and adjustment in its natural state on the left side. The two auricles, which have no connection with each other naturally in adults, were in this case connected and there was a very small aperture of communication with the ventrices, instead of a large and ample one. In the left auricle, which, if the heart had been on the other side, would have been the right auricle, the Eustachian valve, which is a relic of the fœtal heart, was large instead of being much diminished, as is usually the case in adults; and the *fossa ovalis*, which is usually a simple depression on the interauricular walls, the opening in the fœtal heart allowing a mixture of the black and red blood, was large. The heart was six inches and an eighth in length, and three and three-quarters in breadth, and nearly three in the antero-posterior diameter.

After the demonstration, which we have only given a slight glimpse of, the heart was removed, and, when weighed, found to be equal to thirteen ounces—the usual average weight being from ten to twelve, and Rouilland says only eight ounces.

The liver occupied the left instead of the right hypochondriac and epigastric regions, below the diagram—above the stomach duodenum, and of the colon, gall bladder, and left kidney. The upper surface was a good deal flattened. The peritoneum, which divided the organ into two unequal parts, was much decayed, and the left lobe was the largest. The fourth lobe in front of the transverse fissure, the gall bladder lying between it and the *lobulus caudatus*, was also much diseased.

The entire demonstration has been carefully recorded for the benefit of science, and Dr. ——, the physician, has sent a minute account of it to the London *Lancet*. Such a case was never heard of before in human history, and it shows how wonderfully nature arranges her physiological steps so as to get the greatest happiness for men out of them.

Tennessee News.

It is said the Ku-Klux-Klans are leaving Overton county.

Mrs. Miram Hooker, was burnt to death in Blount county, Tenn., Sunday night.

A man named Blair was killed by one named Barnes in Pelham, Grundy county, Saturday.

The lady managers of the Tennessee Orphan Asylum at Clarksville, in their last report, take pleasure in announcing that "our new additions to the main building have been completed, and we are now prepared to receive all children who wish to become inmates of this institution."

A number of the Radical office-seekers from this city have returned from Washington. Sparling still hangs on with bull-dog tenacity. It is understood that he wants to be Assessor of the Revenue. We hope he will be disappointed. It might materially interfere with his arduous duties as commander of the Grand Army of the Republic.—*Nashville Union and American, 16th.*

The Clarksville *Chronicle* of Saturday says: "We have conversed with gentlemen from different portions of the county, and their statements concerning the fruit crop differ. Some state that in certain neighborhoods it is killed outright, whilst in others it is injured but slightly. About one-half of the crop of last season was killed, which proved to be a blessing, as at first there was a superabundant budding, and enough was left to insure a large yield of well-matured fruit. Hope it may again be the case this year."

Arkansas News.

Confidence games are becoming fashionable in Little Rock.

Leo Hudson is in Little Rock, and the papers speak of her as "artless." etc. Git out!

The Little Rock *Gazette* comes to us with columns narrowed and an entirely new dress. It looks fresh and sparkling as a morning-glory laden with dew, and is much improved every way.

In the Arkansas Senate on Wednesday the Railroad bill passed by fourteen to seven, after which Senator Martin wanted to bet $10,000 and stake the money, that the bill will never become a law. It has got to go through the House, and the impression seems general that if passed it will be a nullity. The *Gazette* says that Clayton will veto if it comes to him.

News and Other Paragraphs.

The *Picayune* sums up the duty of planters in two words: "Plant corn."

A "sea dog," or otherwise a common seal, was captured on Matomkin Beach, Accomac county, Va., a few days since.

United States Marshal William G. Dixon, has disappeared from Atlanta, Ga., in a very mysterious manner. No particulars given.

Alexander Hamilton, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, was the father of Hamilton Fish, the present Secretary of State.

Mr. Charles F. Nagle, a bridge contractor, was killed near Trenton, Ga., Saturday, by being run over by an engine.

A writer in the Baton Rouge *Sugar Planter* avers that the American sugar planters throw entirely away more saccharine matter in bagasse and skimmings than European manufacturers have to make sugar out of.

Twenty citizens of Jefferson, Texas, have been for three months under military arrest, and unable to learn the nature of the charges against them. Let us have peace.

Jean Jaques Offenbach has written a spicy letter to the English Lord Chamberlain in regard to the circular recently addressed by the latter to the theatrical managers of London.

A young artisan once called on a shrewd old gentleman and announced to him that he thought he had received a call from the Lord to become a preacher. "And do people seem to have a call to hear you, my friend?" asked the elder.

A little girl was very fond of preaching to her dolls. Her mother heard her one day reproving one of them for being so wicked: "Oh, you naughty, sinful child," she said, shaking the waxen limbs, "you'll go to the lake of brimstone and you won't burn up—you'll just sizzle."

The Princes, Bacciochi, Louis Napoleon's cousin, who died recently on her model farm in Brittany, had made a great deal of money by successful agricultural untertakings. Her fortune, which yielded her an income of over four hundred thousand francs, has been left to the Prince Imperial.

The New York *Star* is severe on a new violinist who has just appeared in that city. Having been announced as "violinist to the King of Belgium," the *Star* exclaims: "Why in thunder the King of Belgium didn't keep him we can't understand. He certainly is a curiosity."

The Pall Mall *Gazette* of February 24th states that the Pope is likely to call a hornet's nest about his ears in the great Œcumenical Council of October, 1869. Not only several of the French bishops, but some from other countries, mean to raise a vigorous protest against the monopoly of the great prizes of Rome by the Italians.

Prince Arthur, of England, is coming to Canada next fall to join the Royal Artillery. The Prince will be attached to Captain Turner's battery, stationed at Montreal, and the residence of Hon. John Rose, in Montreal, has been engaged for him during the time of his military service in Canada.

Lord Campbell's "Lives of the Chancellor's" is much condemned for its savage assaults on the memory of Lord Brougham and Lyndhurst. Lord Campbell was a poor Scotch boy who was stranded in London with nothing but sixpence in his pocket, and who, after a life of struggle sufficient to embitter his disposition, reached the highest position which it is theoretically possible for a subject to obtain.

On the floor of the Princesses' gallery, in the House of Commons, there was recently found a magnificent diamond bracelet, which was believed to be exceedingly valuable. Advertisements in the London papers having failed to elicit the name of the fair owner of the bracelet, the Lord Chancellor sent it for appraisal to Mr. Mortmar, the Queen's jeweler. Mr. Mortmar was very much surprised to find, upon examination, that the bracelet consisted of gilt copper, that the diamonds were rock crystal, and that the whole thing was worth only two guineas. The question arises, who is the Princess that wears such jewelry.

Cataract, it is announced, has been cured by a French physician without an operation. The new process is to apply to the diseased eye a phosphuretted eye-wash, which gradually restores the transparency of the crystaline lens from the circumference to the center, which is the last to yield. One fluid ounce of oil of sweet almonds and a grain and a half of phosphorus are dissolved in a water bath at 176° Fahrenheit, in a full and closed vessel. A fluid drachm of the solution should be dropped between the eyelids three or four times a day, for several months, or until the cure is completed.

MEDICAL.

THE

REMEDY OF THE AGE!

EDWARD WILDER'S

FAMOUS

STOMACH BITTERS

CERTAINLY CURES

DYSPEPSIA,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

INDIGESTION IN ALL FORMS,

INTERMITTENT FEVER,

Fever and Ague,

And all Periodical Diseases.

EDWARD WILDER'S

FAMOUS

STOMACH BITTERS,

RELIEVES

COLIC and FLUX!

CURES

COSTIVENESS!

PROVES AN INVIGORANT

Of a Mild and Delightful Character for Delicate Females;

ACTS AS AN

ALTERATIVE and TONIC

FOR FAMILY PURPOSES;

RECUPERATES

THE

WASTED AND DEBILITATED FRAME,

Strengthens

THE APPETITE,

AND IMPROVES THE

DIGESTIVE FORCES:

IT IS

UNLIKE ALL OTHER BITTERS,

Its basis being pure OLD BOURBON or Copper-distilled Whisky, while the body of all rival preparations is common raw Whisky or Alcohol, which is in highest degree deleterious to the System.

THIS FACT

Has of itself strongly commended it to the confidence of the public, and its usefulness has been attested by the unsolicited certificates of leading men in the Medical Profession and the holy Ministry.

Purify the Blood!

The most active, energetic, unfailing and rapid remedy known for those numerous diseases incident to an impure state of the blood is

EDWARD WILDER'S

SARSAPARILLA & POTASH

This great Medicine stands without a rival. It is perfectly peerless. Manufactured with the utmost care from the purest and costliest materials, it has achieved a reputation for potency and thoroughness that places it in the front rank of popular remedies.

CURE IS GUARANTEED

IN EVERY CASE,

where the directions are followed, for those diseases, the most terrible to which the human body can be subject, namely:

SCROFULA

IN ALL ITS FORMS,

Every known variety of

CONSTITUTIONAL SYPHILIS,

Or VENEREAL DISEASE,

NEURALGIA,

SKIN DISEASES,

No matter how old or inveterate,

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,

SCROFULOUS SORE EYES,

Glandular Swellings of the Neck, Or Elsewhere,

CHRONIC CHILLS and FEVER,

TETTER,

WEEPING SORE LEG,

ULCERS of Every Kind,

PIMPLES ON THE FACE,

RINGWORM,

SCALD-HEAD,

Falling of the Hair, OR ALLOPECIA,

WHITE SWELLING,

HIP-JOINT DISEASE,

Chronic Erysipelas,

AGUE-CAKE,

DROPSY, Etc.

EDWARD WILDER.

SOLE PROPRIETOR,

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists

215 (Marble Front) Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Memphis by

C. C. WARD & BRO.,

W. N. WILKERSON & CO.,

G. W. JONES & CO!

DRY GOODS.

$40,000 DOLLARS WORTH OF

Dry Goods, Clothing,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,

Furnishing and Fancy Goods, Etc.,

To be Sold at Twenty-five Cents on the Dollar.

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of the late firm of M. Wolf & Co., from their assignees, I am prepared to offer the

GREATEST BARGAINS

In the city. Come and examine for yourselves

At 220 Main Street.

feb17 WILLIAM FRANK.

BANKRUPTCY.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America, Western District of Tennessee. } ss.

THIS IS to give notice that on the 15th day of March, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

L. C. HARDWICK,

Of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 450 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 12th day of April, A. D., 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 16th day of March, A. D., 1869.

J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Western District of Tennessee.
By J. M. CURRIE,
mar17 Deputy U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America, Western District of Tennessee. } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 13th day of March, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

A. N. WILCOX,

Of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 450 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 9th day of April, 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 15th day of March, A. D., 1869.

J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Western District of Tennessee.
By J. M. CURRIE,
mar11 Deputy U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 12th day of February, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ADAMSON R. NEWKIRK, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

mar5 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 10th day of March, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of LOUIS MARKS, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

mar12 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 8th day of March, 1869:

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM T. HILL, of Fayette county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

mar10 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 29th day of February, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WM. R. STEWART of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

mar5 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy,

At Memphis, Tenn., 5th day of March, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN T. HALLIBURTON, of Lauderdale county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

mar7 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assigne.e

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy,
At Memphis, Tenn., 5th day of March, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. M. COLEMAN & BRO., of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who have been adjudged a bankrupt upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

mar7 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.
At Memphis, Tenn., 8th day of March, 1869:

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM A. AMMONS, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who have been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

mar7 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.
At Memphis, Tenn., 8th day of March, 1869:

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of CUNNINGHAM & CHITTINGTON, of Haywood county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.

mar7 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.
At Memphis, Tenn., 8th day of March, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM A. AMMONS, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who have been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

mar7 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.
At Memphis, Tenn., 6th day of March, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of N. H. WILSON, individually and as partner of the firm of N. H. Wilson & Co., of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

mar7 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.
At Memphis, Tenn., 6th day of March, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES J. MANN, of Fayette county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

mar7 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.
At Memphis, Tenn., 5th day of March, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WM. H. CARPENTER, of Fayette county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

mar7 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.
At Memphis, Tenn., 5th day of March, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GREEN L. IRWIN of McNairy County, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

mar7 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

MECHANICAL.

JOSEPH J. POWERS,

Memphis, Tenn.,

IS prepared to construct IRON BRIDGES and IRON ROOFS, of ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

feb13

Building.

LEAVE your money at home. All work done at prices to suit the times. Give me a call. No charge made for estimating work. Stairs and rails got out ready to ship, by sending drawings, hight of stairs and length of run. Door Frames, Window Frames, Verandahs and Houses framed, so that any workman can put them up at Cincinnati prices. In rear of No. 67 Jefferson street. JOHN REID,

nov24 Carpenter and Builder

INSURANCE.

Southwestern Department.

GLOBE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets,

1,641,907 55.

Income for 1868,

1,119,708 65.

Dividends Paid to Policy Holders,

331,000 00.

Losses by Death,

358,285 71.

Number of Policies Issued,

14,500.

Policy holders can travel and reside in any part of the United States, at all seasons of the year, by a Special Deposit at Albany.

The Policies of the Globe are Endorsed by the state of New York.

This is a new feature in Life Insurance. It makes the Policy equal to a National Bank Note. Death by duelling, suicide or war does not vitiate the Policy.

PLINY FREEMAN, - - - - - President.
LORING ANDREWS, - - Vice-President.
J. A. HARDENBERG, 2d Vice-President.
H. C. FREEMAN, - - - - - Sec'retary.

M. T. TOMLINSON. M. S. JUDAH.

H. T. TOMLINSON & CO.,
Managers Southwestern Department,
No. 17 Madison Street,
Memphis, Tenn.

Statement of the Condition of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, on the 1st day of January, 1869,

Made to the Controller of the State of Tennessee, in compliance with the laws of that State relating to Agents of Insurance Companies of other States doing business in that State:

The name of the Company is the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is located in the city of New York.

The amount of the Capital Stock is paid up, and is $100,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, and deposited in Bank		99,732 45
BONDS OWNED BY THE COMPANY.		
Par Value.	Market value.	
$435,000 00 U. S. 6s, 1881,	$483,927 50	
62,550 00 U. S. 6s, 1867,	67,136 00	
40,000 00 U. S. 10-40s,	42,500 00	
98,000 00 Brooklyn city b'ds	90,470 00	
10,000 00 N. Y. county stock	10,000 00	
8,980 39 Astoria bonds	8,980 39	
30,000 00 Virginia 6s bonds	14,577 79	
$684,530 39	$727,188 74	727,188 74
Loans on Bond and Mortgage being first lien on unincumbered Real Estate worth double the amount loaned		393,850 00
Debt otherwise secured—Loans on Stock Bonds		52,900 00
Debt for Premiums Agents accounts	$ 95,927 16	
Deferred Premiums	215,261 03	311,088 19
All other securities		57,746 17
		$1,641,907 55

LIABILITIES.

Amount of Dividends to Policy Holders	$108,815 79
Losses adjusted and due	none
Losses adjusted and not due, and unadjusted and in suspense waiting further proof	49,714 29
All other claims against the Company estimated	20,000 00
Total liabilities exclusive of Capital Stock and reinsurance fund	$178,530 08
Greatest amount insured on any one risk	$10,000 00

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
COUNTY OF NEW YORK. }

Pliny Freeman, President, and Henry C. Freeman, Secretary, of the aforesaid Company, being duly and severally sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company on the day named to the best of their knowledge and belief.

PLINY FREEMAN, President.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me.

THE SADLER,
Commissioner for Tennessee in New York.

Know all men by these presents, that the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York do hereby authorize any and all Agents that said Company has, or may hereafter appoint, in the State of Tennessee, for and in behalf of said Company, to accept and acknowledge service of all process, either mesne or final, in any action or proceeding against said Company, in any of the courts of said State of Tennessee, and it is hereby admitted and agreed that such service of process aforesaid shall be taken and held to be valid and sufficient in that behalf, the same as if served upon said Company, according to the laws and practice of said State, or of any other State, and all claim or right of error by the manner of such service is hereby waived and relinquished.

Witness our hand and the seal of said Company.

PLINY FREEMAN, President.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Jan. 1, 1869.

I, G. W. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, has been admitted to transact business in this State, in the State of New York, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that H. T. Tomlinson & Co., Managers of said Company, has also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases:

Wherefore, said Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tenn.

G. W. BLACKBURN,
mar13 Controller of Tennessee.

FOR SALE.

POSTPONEMENT

—OF—

HENDERSON COUNTY

Land Sale.

THE undersigned, who were appointed Commissioners by the Kentucky Legislature to superintendand conduct the "Henderson county Land Sale," of William McLain, Esq., take this method of announcing to the public that the drawing of prizes in the enterprise has been postponed until the

First Day of September, 1869.

When on the 1st of October last the enterprise was laid before the public, it was confidently expected that it could be concluded by the 14th of January, 1869, the day fixed for the drawing, but several causes, none of which were anticipated and which could not be controlled by the Commissioners or by the owner of the property, combined to prevent it. Among these we may mention the failure to obtain patented matter at the time contracted for, the extreme stringency of the money market, and the distrust in the minds of the people of enterprises like this, induced by causes which are yet fresh in the recollection of the public.

Though tickets are now being rapidly sold, a sufficient number have not been disposed of to justify a transfer of the property without serious loss upon the owner.

The farming lands embraced in the enterprise, nearly eight hundred acres of which are cleared and tillable, will be rented out for the present year—1869. Good bonds for the rent will be taken, and these bonds will be assigned to the persons who draw the said farms.

The money for the tickets sold is in the hands of the agents, and should any shareholder be dissatisfied with the postponement, his money will be refunded on the presentation of his ticket.

The undersigned think it will not be amiss to say in this connection that they have no pecuniary interest in the above enterprise, nor will they have in the future. They will not receive one cent for their services, and they do not now, and will not at any time, own a foot of control a single ticket in the enterprise; nor one dollar received from the sale of tickets will be used by them, nor can the owner of the property touch, use or control any part of it until after the drawing takes place; and should the enterprise, by any unforseen contingency, prove a failure, all money received from the sale of tickets will be promptly returned on presentation of the tickets to the agent from whom bought.

D. BANKS,
W. S. HOLLOWAY,
ROBERT T. GLASS,
E. L. STARLING,
GRANT GREEN,
W. S. ELANY.

mar2

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Fashionable Boot and Shoemakers,

LINKHAUER & BRO., Agents.

THIS well known firm is now located at 261½ Second street, between South Court and Madison, opposite the Stillman Block.

Come to a Shoe Store for Shoes.

WE are now receiving supplies daily of Spring BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS, comprising a Full and Complete Line, from the Substantial, through all grades and qualities, up to what our "colored friends" call "De Lusion Bend" Gaiters.

J. S. LEVETT & CO.,
feb27 Corner Union and Main streets.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY

GOODS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS

—AT—

WHOLESALE.

VANCE & CO.,

261 Main Street—Opposite Court Square.

FLOWERS, Feathers, Laces, Crapes, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Illusions, Veils, Hair Nets, Hair Braids, Chignons, Rolls, Puffs, Hats and Bonnets, Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, Galoons, Braids, Linings, and all other Dress Trimmings.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

WILL find the most Complete Assortment of Ladies' and Children's TRIMMED Hats, at as Low Prices as they can be had ANYWHERE.

MILLINERS

Will here find the Latest Styles of Goods, at New York Prices, ALWAYS.

mar5

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

—AT THE—

SOUTHERN EMPORIUM OF FASHION

247 Main Street.

MRS. M. C. HUNTER has just returned from New York and Baltimore with a fresh lot of Spring Goods, which she selected with a view to please the ladies of Memphis and vicinity. Beautiful styles in Dress Trimmings, Fancy Jewelry, Flowers, Hats, Old Ladies' Dress Caps, and anything pertaining to her line, now open. Call and examine for yourselves feb23

SPRING IMPORTATION

1869.

RIBBONS,

MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS

—

Armstrong, Cator & Co.,

237 and 239 Baltimore St.,

BALTIMORE,

IMPORTERS and Jobbers of Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, Velvet and Sash Ribbons, Bonnet Crapes, Silks and Satins, Illusions, Blondes, Laces, Rachas, Nets and Velvets, French Flowers and Feathers, Straw Bonnets and Ladies' Hats trimmed and untrimmed, Sundowns and Shaker Hoods.

The largest stock of Millinery Goods in this country, and unequaled in choice variety, which we offer at prices that will defy competition.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

feb21

DRY GOODS.

SPRING, 1869.

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Having made arrangements to extend their

WHOLESALE BUSINESS,

would respectfully inform

SOUTHERN BUYERS

that their Stock during the coming season will be

LARGER AND MORE COMPLETE

Than ever before, and an inspection of it before purchasing elsewhere is solicited.

Having their own buyers in each of the principal European Markets, they will be able to maintain the long established reputation of the House for keeping desirable, saleable goods, of which, also, their long experience as successful Retailers is ample guarantee.

The several departments are viz.: Silks, Dress Goods, Cloths, Shawls, Cloaks, Upholstery, Linens, White Goods, Hosiery and Gloves, Ladies' and Children's Outfitting, in each of which will be found Goods selected especially to meet the demands of SOUTHERN customers.

Samples of New Goods sent upon application.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HON. J. O. SHACKELFORD, having been called upon, by the Nashville Bar, to become a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Supreme Court, has accepted the call, and we are authorized to announce his name as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, from the middle division of the State, at the approaching Judicial election.

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. GEORGE W. REEVES as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of the 15th Judicial Circuit at the ensuing May election.

WE are authorized to announce G. P. FOUTE as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Municipal Court of Memphis, at the ensuing May election. mar14

WE are authorized to announce J. P. CARUTHERS as a candidate for the office of Chancellor of this county, at the election to be held in May next.

WE are authorized to announce ISAAC MORRISON, as a candidate for Judge of the Law Court of Memphis, at the ensuing May election. mar14

WE are authorized to announce the name of Hon. GEORGE ANDREWS, as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, from the Eastern Division, at the approaching judicial election. mar14

To the voters of the Criminal Court District—I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election as Judge of that court, on the fourth Thursday in May. J. T. SWAYNE. mar14

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—An A No. 1 Residence, 375 Beale street, near Colonel R. Topp's place. House in perfect order. Apply to Commercial Hotel. mar18

STRAYED OR STOLEN

STRAYED OR STOLEN—On Tuesday last from the undersigned, three cows and two yearling steers—one white cow, with red spots on sides and ears red; calf of same description; one black cow, with white streak down the back, star in face and blind in one eye; also, a spotted black and white cow, with star on the face, and a white yearling steer. A liberal reward will be given to any one delivering them to me, at the Avalanche office, or at F. Rabenstein, corner of Eighth and Jackson streets, Fort Pickering. A. HARMON.

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

COUGH—NO CURE NO PAY—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR is warranted to cure Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Throat and Lung diseases, or the price positively refunded. Instantaneous relief produced. Try it. If not satisfied, return the empty bottles and get your money back. D. F. GOODYEAR, 261 Main street, Agent. Price, 5 cents. Not allowed to send by mail. jel

LOST.

LOST—On the evening of the 15th inst., one Gold Hunting-case Watch, "checkered chased," between Cumberland House, on Adams street, and No. 254 Front street. A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery of same at No. 11 Union street. Ledger office. mar17

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—39,000 will purchase the whole entire outfit—three years lease, furniture, supplies, cows, hogs, forty beds, bedding, etc., of the best Railroad Eating House between Boston and New Orleans, situated at Humboldt Tenn., known as the Prescott (formerly Osborn House, now doing a fine business. Within the last season the house has been newly furnished, painted and papered throughout. Beds excellent. One of the owners, being a dealer in horses and mules, wishes to sell his interest. A No. 1 place and worth looking after immediately. Address D. K. Prescott, Col. Forrest's Livery Stable, Memphis, Tenn., or C. H. Platt, Humboldt, Tenn. Mar18

FOR SALE—344 Mules and Horses, well broke and in fine condition. Nine shifting-top buggy, with pole and shaft, and single harness at a sacrifice. One nice buggy horse; a No. 1 black mare, safe for a lady to drive; matched pair black horses—at Col. Forrest's stables, Jefferson street. D. K. PRESCOTT. mar13

FOR SALE—The entire furniture of a cottage, almost new, will be sold at half its cost, and the Cottage for rent, being a rare opportunity for any one wishing to commence housekeeping. Apply to AMES, BEATTIE & CO., Furniture and Carpet store, 336 Main street. mar14

FOR SALE—A Boarding House, with Restaurant and Saloon attached, doing a good business. A desirable investment. None but a cash customer need apply. J. S. BERRY & CO., 44 Washington street. mar12

FOR SALE—Four Second-hand, second-size Billiard Tables, complete and in good condition. M. McKEOWN. feb18 Peabody Billiard Hall.

WANTS.

WANTED—A few day boarders. Apply at Northwest corner Exchange and Second streets. Also, one family to occupy furnished room. feb20

THURSDAY, : : : : : March 18, 1869

THE thirty pieces of silver have been paid over to General LONGSTREET. He may be fascinated with the glitter of these shillings, and find melody as they jingle and tinkle and chime in his dishonored pocket; but he will live to learn that gold which principles have purchased hath always the dull sheen of infamy or the meretricious glow of shame. Men become sinful by degrees. POPE tells us that "vice is a hideous monster," that to "be hated needs only to be seen," but that if familiarized to the public, men begin to "pity, endure," and then "embrace" the monster. By the same steps of gradation General LONGSTREET has consummated his apostacy. He approached his degradation by that kind of process which poor girls sometimes find a home. A young woman from one of the provinces of France once applied for admission into the famous Magdalen Asylum at Paris, upon the grounds that she was poor and virtuous. The grim janitor of the establishment informed her that respectability was a bar to her admission into a reformatory institution, and ordered her off. Rendered reckless and desperate by the rejection of her application, she plunged into the vortex of metropolitan vice and corruption, and in a few months, brazen-cheeked and bold-eyed, again applied for entrance, and was instantly admitted. No trace of womanly modesty or decency remained, and she was worthy of the Magdalen. General LONGSTREET has reached his present position of degradation by the same disreputable process of political prostitution. He was a reluctant secessionist before the war, and invoked the curses of the Southern people on all who doubted or dallied. During the war, like BENEDICT ARNOLD, he did some gallant fighting and won the confidence and applause of his comrades. But immediately after the surrender General LONGSTREET commenced the most obsequious toadyism, and in order to prove that he was truly "loil," he got on his knees and blacked the boots of every Yankee that passed him. He denounced everything that the Southern people said in defense of their honor and in complaint of their persecutors, while he applauded everything which the Radicals did. After abandoning his section and his cause, and utterly and irretrievably dishonoring and disgracing himself in the estimation of every gentleman, and old companion in arms, like the old French prostitute, he stands forth clothed in the habiliments of shame, and the Radicals throw open for him the doors of their political Magdalen, and LONGSTREET rushes in; and a love sick girl could not throw herself upon her lover with more abandon, with more true and heartfelt affection, with a more fervid acknowledgement of her passion, of her hopes for the present and aspirations for the future, than does the Confederate apostate in his headlong and amorous advances towards and into the arms of BUTLER and SHERIDAN, and all the despicable tryants, whose only study has been to devise and invent new instruments for torturing a defenseless and unoffending people. Of course LONGSTREET'S recreancy and disgrace is received with all that diabolical joy with which the dwellers of Orcus are said to welcome the departure of a virtuous man from the paths of rectitude. FORNEY and GREELEY, and all the Radical leaders, are extolling GRANT for his magnanimity, and LONGSTREET for his desertion, with the hope of inducing others to betray their friends and to scorn and spit upon the cause for which they suffered and for which so many of their comrades died. The brave men, who under LONGSTREET, while starving and ragged used to rout and chase the gigantic Federal armies from Southern soil, have nothing left but their honor, and they do not intend to sell that for the little pottage for which their treacherous commander bartered his integrity. We had rather be PRESTON SMITH dead than LONGSTREET living. That grand and noble warrior, N. B. FORREST, whose splendid achievements will cause his name to live in song and story, is more to be envied, poor and bankrupt as he is, than the treacherous apostate into the palm of whose hands General GRANT has just counted his "thirty pieces." Every man with the instincts and education of a gentleman, feels more respect for the lowest private in the Confederate army than he does for the most exalted General, who sells himself to the most brutal and malignant party, ever hatched by the mad and feverish heat of the vilest passions born in civil war Honor is too great a boon to be given for the poor luxury of herding with such swine as carpet-baggers and scalawags. If our people during the war showed their greatness and courage, they have since shown the noble qualities of their souls by persistent refusal to applaud their persecutors and to extol degrading propositions. Though borne down under the weight of poverty and oppressed by countless woes, they have held fast to all the saved in the wreck of their cause and their fortunes—AN UNTARNISHED HONOR. It is too late—the Southern people have suffered too much for them to now blur a record which should be handed to posterity untarnished. Disipated wealth may be recovered; honor once lost is lost forever. The Northern people had rather trust those men who fought to the last for the cause that they loved, and which claimed their fidelity and which they still respect, than the miserable creatures who beslobber the tyrants, extol usurpation, and like whipped spaniels, lick the hand that smites them. The Southern people accept the situation, but General LONGSTREET does more; he approves all the monstrous and diabolical outrages which fanaticism has inflicted upon the South. There exists a vast difference between *supporting* a government and *obeying* it. The one is entirely discretionary, and depends upon the justice of the thing supported; the other is the clearly defined duty of every good citizen. We all, in common, "accepted the situation" when we grounded our arms and surrendered to GRANT and SHERMAN at the close of the war. We promised, and have kept the promise, to obey the laws of the United States. But General LONGSTREET has done more. He not only accepts the situation, but he upholds and applauds unjust and iniquitous acts toward a conquered and suffering people. He falls down at the shrine of power and oppression, and smirkingly smiles upon the cowardly hand that places upon our people the chains of tyranny. For this self-abasement he has been rewarded with a good fat office—not so much from a desire to favor a "rebel," but with the hope of inducing others to follow his disgrace by renouncing the principles for which they fought, and embracing Radicalism. Let us scorn office and Radical smiles purchased at such a cost. Let us be true to ourselves, and act in such a way that we may always feel that "the silver cord of our untarnished honor has not been loosed, nor the pitcher broken at the fountain, nor the golden urn which holds the memories of our glorious past been dimmed or defiled by one stain upon its burnished surface or one foul blot upon its sacred rolls."

WE reproduced a short time since, from the New York *Tribune*, an article on the subject of the Union Pacific Railroad, which looked very much as if it admitted that great pet of Northern politicians, to be pretty much of a humbug, as it would unquestionably be embargoed by snow and ice through a material portion of the year; whereas on so great a thoroughfare, the transit should be free and unrestricted. We considered the intimations of the *Tribune* as so many arguments, irrefragable indeed, in favor of the early completion of the El Paso route, or the Southern Pacific Railroad, which has been shown to be the shortest, most practicable, cheapest route, and unembarrassed by the rigors of winter, but to which, having secured their own bantling by almost unheard of subsidies, the Northern politicians would now extend the cold shoulder. In view of the trade which is anticipated from the Chinese Sea and Japan and the Orient generally, to reach us by the Pacific border, there seems an absolute necessity for the opening of the El Paso route. Commerce will never be restricted to the so-called Union Pacific route. It would soon grow restive under the infliction, and compell the completion of the more practicable route that nature has pointed out in defiance of all the sectional opposition of self-interested patriots. The following was the "eye-opener" to the *Tribune*, and it would appear sufficient to bring to a full realization of their folly those more obtuse than that self-willed, and we may say, eccentric journal. Somewhere about the first of the present month, or it may have been late in February, a party of gentlemen came over the Union Pacific Railroad, who will not return that way unless it shall be when summer has considerably advanced, and the snow-drifts and icebergs shall have dissolved under a genial sun. The party included gentlemen from California, as well as from New York and other Eastern cities. One of them gives the following doleful account of the trials and sufferings to which they were subjected:

"He says they were detained ten days at a railway station, and could not induce the railway officials to send a train out until they held an indignation meeting and telegraphed to the Railroad Committee at Washington about the treatment they were receiving. When they did start they were compelled to shovel snow at different points, and were very badly fed. At one point they shoveled through a snow-drift 1,000 feet long. When they had the track clear the engine had only steam enough to carry them into the depth of a drift. In consequence of too much whisky drank by the officers of the train, they were stuck again. After remaining two days in this condition about fifty persons started on foot for Laramie, twenty miles distant, reaching there in four days, after much suffering. From Laramie they came through to Omaha without detention. They complained bitterly of the treatment they received at the hands of the railway officials, whom they charged with repeatedly making misstatements to them, and who would entertain no proposition to refund the extra expenses incurred by the passengers. They also say that exorbitant prices were charged them for provisions. Over 200 persons were on the train when it was left in the snow."

What became of the "two hundred on the train when it was left in the snow," we have never heard. If the sufferings of those who left them to hasten their journey underwent "much suffering," what must have been the condition of those "left in the snow" to the tender mercies of such ruffians as seem to have charge of the road? Snow drifts a thousand feet long are by no means inviting to persons engaged in commercial business, or who may otherwise be "on time." Besides, competition is the life of trade, and there is nothing like disturbing the equanimity of monopoly. Public servants in such cases are apt to discover that politeness and accommodation are not obsolete words, and prices are sure to halt at living rates. All of which we are happy to think prognosticate the sure and rapid completion of the El Paso route, in whose success Memphis is so vitally interested. The *Tribune* more than intimated that the Government bonds of twenty millions subscribed as a subsidy to the northern road, were "pocketed by the contractors, while they built the line out of the proceeds of its first mortgage bonds," and said, "if there is to be added to this grievance the inevitable result of a mistake in locating the road on the snow line of the Continent, that its use is to be annually interrupted for long periods of time, the legislation which underlies this enterprise, will prove to be a reproach and a shame to our country." Why, then, was not Congress called upon to be wary in making vast grants to a route that must have been known to be impracticable? Why was not the *Tribune* earnest and outspoken in its appeals that they should be governed by common sense and experience? It had been demonstrated beyond peradventure by sufferings in snow-drifts on the prairies of Illinois, or inconvenience to those completely embargoed in and out of Chicago, that a continuation of a route to the Pacific on the same parallel would be impracticable throughout an important period of the year, and more or less attended by exposure and suffering, imperiling life itself. And then in Illinois succor and help are comparatively near! How much more aggravated the evil, in the long wastes through uninhabited regions, where human habitations are "few and far between," let the perilous journey through the snow, of which an account is given in the extract we give, be a conclusive answer. The Senate Committee, or at least a majority, reported, before the close of the last session, in favor of two additional trunk railways, in order to have uninterrupted communication with the Pacific. One of these is north of the Snow Line, between Puget's Sound and Lake Superior! In heaven's name let us have one first, where climate is temperate, if eternal summer do not reign. Why cannot men holding the reins of power rise superior to sectionalism, and avail themselves of a route plainly indicated by nature, which it is confessed might be operated three hundred and sixty-five days in the year? The excessive selfishness which betrayed itself in the hostility offered to other routes by those who had secured their own favorite scheme, should teach a lesson, and so soon as the complicated machinery of government is set in motion with the new material introduced, it is to be hoped that speedy and energetic action may be applied to the Southern route, against which none of the difficulties and drawbacks apply that have demonstrated the unreliability and dangers inseparable from that which has been so rapidly driven toward the Pacific on the snow line, a title which the so-called Union line will hereafter inevitably bear."

THE dirty little hand-bill published in this city, which aspires to be the apologist and organ of Governor CLAYTON, of Arkansas, may slander and belie the AVALANCHE to its heart's content; but we are unwilling for the thing to forge and publish a letter for the knavish purpose of impressing the public with the belief that our paper is condemned or maligned by a respectable "lawyer" of Memphis. The editor of a newspaper, or one of its *attaches*, who sits in his office and fabricates a communication, and thus manufactures public opinion with the view of injuring a cotemporary, would not scruple to forge his neighbor's name to an instrument of writing if fraud was necessary for the accomplishment of a swindle. We care nothing for the fibs of such creatures, but they must not manufacture falsehoods and place them in the mouths of decent men.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Effort to Depose the Speaker of the House—Exciting Debate and a Plucky Speaker—A Speaker's word less than the yelp of a Rat-terrier—Condition of the River.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche.]

LITTLE ROCK, March 17.—In the House this morning resolutions were introduced deposing Mr. Price, the Speaker, for alleged general incompetency, arbitrary rulings, etc., and an exciting debate ensued.

Mr. Price published an article in his paper daring members to introduce articles of impeachment, having been told, he stated, as coming through the Lieutenant Governor, Johnson, that if the tone of his paper was not changed such would be done.

This explanation was made by Mr. Price, when the Lieutenant Governor, being present, obtained permission to speak in reply. He denounced the assertion as utterly false; that he did not hold Mr. Price responsible; he was agged on by his masters and could be bought for a penny.

Mr. Price interrupted him several times, saying he held him responsible for this abuse of him.

Mr. Johnson, in reply, said he did not regard the word of Mr. Price as much as the yelp of a rat-terrier on the streets, and went on at considerable length in the same strain.

Pending the consideration of the resolution, the House adjourned.

River falling. Weather clear and cool. Business dull. Arrived—Leni Leoti.

WASHINGTON.

Fiery Charge of Untamed Office-Seekers—A Negro for Haytien Minister—The Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Troubles.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The hotels are crowded with office-seekers, and the arrival of every railroad train increases the number. The public Departments and lobbies of the Capitol are alive with them, and the members of Congress are continually being called from their seats by those seeking positions. Both Senators and Representatives are overwhelmed with letters from all parts of the country on the same business, and it is impossible to give prompt responses.

Additional efforts are being made to secure the appointment of E. D. Bassett, a negro, who is principal of a school in Philadelphia, as Minister to Hayti. He is indorsed by the National Committee of colored men, and by Fred Douglass, Downing, Langston and many others, white and black.

The Joint Commission of the British Government to settle the Hudson Bay and Puget's Sound difficulties, will meet in New York to-morrow. There will be present, for the British Government, Hon. John Rose, and, for the United States, **Hon. Alex. S. Johnson, Hon. B. R. Curtis,** as umpire; as counsel for the United States, Caleb Cushing, and for the British Government, Hon. Charles D. Day, of Canada. The counsel will be held early to-morrow, on testimony, and briefs are already submitted. The united claims of both countries are six hundred thousand dollars.

The treaty of 1856, negotiated by Ex-President Buchanan and Lord Packenham, stipulated for the protection of the rights of those companies during the continuance of the license granted by the British Government, and it is now sought to found upon that license a claim to the fee of Territory so occupied, which the United States resists.

A naval general order issued to-day calls the attention of officers to the regulations of the navy forbidding applications for duty through persons of influence. All such applications are to be made direct to the Secretary of the Navy.

Among the visitors at the Executive Mansion to-day was the House Military Committee, headed by Chairman Logan, who called to be introduced to the President. The usual order about visitors was observed. Those received were mainly Senators and Representatives, who were present in large force.

The President sent several nominations to the Senate to-day. It is said they are of an important character, but the seal is not yet broken.

General Schofield leaves for his new command to-morrow.

CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

River and Steamboat News—General F. P. Blair Coming down the River.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche.]

CAIRO, March 17.—G. A. Thompson, from Arkansas river to Pittsburg, 11 p.m.; Alaska, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, 5 a.m.; Belle Vernon, from Pittsburg to New Orleans, 10 a.m.; Alton, from Vicksburg to St. Louis, 10 a.m.; Leonidas, New Orleans to Pittsburg, 4 p.m.; Long, from Memphis to Mound City, 4 p.m.; Forsyth, from St. Louis to Vicksburg, 7 p.m.

The river rose four inches. The weather is clear and pleasant.

The Great Republic is receiving freight here and leaves during the night.

General F. P. Blair, jr., is a passenger on the Great Republic.

NEW ORLEANS.

A New School Bill and new Taxation.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—The Governor has signed the school bill, providing for mixed schools, and to-day appointed the commissioners provided for in the bill. Among these are two negroes, one of whom was formerly a chaplain in the State Guard.

Ninety thousand dollars worth of bonds, pledged for loans, have been placed upon the market, the Governor having signed the bill passed by the Legislature recently providing for their sale.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—Dispatches from Jefferson, Texas, say that the people of Northeastern Texas have declared in favor of A. J. Hamilton for Governor, and W. B. Gray for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Jefferson *Jimplecute*, a conservative paper, hoists the ticket, and claims to have the support of the leading men of all parties.

ST. LOUIS.

Sentence of an Express Robber—A Gang of Counterfeiters Broken Up.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—George A. Allen, charged with robbing Mr. Cross, Adam's Express messenger, of $7,000, some months ago, was tried in the Criminal Court to-day and sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary.

A den of counterfeiters, about four miles from this city, was discovered yesterday, and some $15,000 in bogus City Treasury warrants and a lot of fifty-cent fractional currency notes, presses, etc., found. A woman was arrested but no man as yet has been caught.

NASHVILLE.

A Day Devoted to St. Patrick.

NASHVILLE, March 17.—The great mass of our Irish population joined to-day in the celebration of the anniversary of St. Patrick's death. After High Mass at the Catholic cathedral, an address was delivered by Bishop Feehan, and subsequently the Fenians marched in procession, and to-night are enjoying a ball at the Courthouse.

The St. Joseph's Total Abstinence Society are having a ball at the Academy buildings.

Altogether, the display excelled any similar celebration held in Nashville.

THE RIVERS.

CAIRO, March 17.—Up—G. A. Thompson, City of Alton and Leonidas. Down—Alaska, five o'clock p.m.; Belle Vernon, seven o'clock p.m.; Great Republic, ten o'clock a.m.; Forsyth, four o'clock p.m.

The river rose four inches. The weather is clear and pleasant.

LOUISVILLE, March 17.—Arrived—Mary Houston and John Kilgour.

The river is rising, whith ten feet nine inches in the canal.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—Arrived—Dexter, from Louisville. Departed—Thompson Dean, for St. Louis.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—Departed—Minneola, for Memphis, and Alice Dean, for New Orleans. The river is falling.

ST LOUIS, March 17.—Arrived—Mollie Able. Departed—City of Cairo and W. R. Arthur.

The weather is clear. There is a good stage of water to Cairo, but navigation above is difficult.

FOREIGN.

MADRID, March 17.—General Prim announced to the Cortes yesterday that the Monarchists were prepared with their candidate for the Throne, and that his name would be announced soon.

BERLIN, March 17.—A bill has passed Parliament securing the freedom of speech in all the districts of Germany.

FORTRESS MONROE.

A White Murdered by Negro Robbers

FORTRESS MONROE, March 17.—John Thomas was murdered at Big Bethel, Saturday, by three unknown negroes, whom he surprised while robbing his premises.

LOUISVILLE.

How St. Patrick's Day was Celebrated.

LOUISVILLE, March 17.—St Patrick's day was generally observed throughout the East and West.

BOSTON.

A Notorious Pugilist Under Arrest.

BOSTON, March 17.—O'Baldwin, the Irish giant, was arrested to-day for riotous conduct.

Forty-First Congress---First Session

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—A memorial, from certain citizens of Texas, protesting against the organization of the State Government, and suggesting that the State be divided into several States or Territories, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill to enforce the Fourteenth amendment in Georgia, with an amendment, was reported from the Judiciary Committee.

The same committee reported back the names of Joshua Hill and H. N. Miller, claiming to be Senators from Georgia, with a recommendation that they lay on the table until the question is taken on the joint resolution relative to Georgia. Several bills were introduced.

The bill relating to the Freedmen's Bureau was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. It provides for continuing the educational and collection departments until January 1, 1871.

The bill providing a token for the settlement of any claim against the United States, not exceeding $100, was taken up, and after debate, passed.

The bill to provide for the settlement of certain claims was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It provides for the appointment of two additional Judges for the Court of Claims, whereupon the Chief Justice of said Court shall designate any three of the Judges, who shall constitute a Chamber of Indian Claims, to adjudicate claims against the United States by the Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, growing out of any treaty of stipulation made with them by the Government.

The bill granting lands in aid of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad was referred to the Committee on Public Lands; also, the bill granting lands in Florida to aid in rebuilding the Pensacola and Louisville Railroad.

The joint resolution prescribing the mode of procedure by State Legislatures to ratify the Constitutional amendments was introduced, and laid on the table.

A resolution was adopted requesting of the President copies of the correspondence between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Cass, as to the policy to pursue to avert the then impending rebellion.

The joint resolution allowing the Newfoundland Telegraph Company to land their cables on the American side, was then taken up, and the amendment applying the bill to all other companies was discussed until the expenditure of the morning hour, when the bill repealing the Tenure-of-Office act was taken up, and Mr. Edmunds again argued it, but without disposing of the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The resolution extending the time for taking testimony in the contested elections was adopted.

The Indian Appropriation bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

The joint resolution, supplying the omission in the enrolment of the General Appropriation bills of last session, was reported. One of them requires bonded warehouse owners to reimburse the Government for the salaries of store-keepers.

The joint resolution was then passed—yeas, 100; nays, 43.

Mr. Roots introduced a bill to provide levees to secure the low lands of Arkansas and Missouri from inundation, and to secure the settlement and cultivation thereof. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

On the motion of Mr. Paine, the Senate's joint resolution respecting the provisional governments in Virginia and Texas was taken from the Speaker's table, and referred to the Reconstruction Committee, and then the House adjourned.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Cotton decidedly more active and a shade firmer. Sales 4,300 bales uplands. Flour, $5 30 to $5 85, closing 5 to 10c better. Wheat 1 to 2c better. New mixed Western corn, 86½ to 87½c. Rice and coffee quiet. Cuba sugar, 12 to 12¾c. Molasses dull.

Dry Goods—Amoskeag prints, 12c; Victory, 11c; Arnolds, 10¾c Lowell and Briggs, 10c. The better qualities are firm at 13½c; Cocheco, 14c.

Money—The demand for money was lively early in the day and the market was firm at 7 per cent. on call but lower at the close of banking hours, when the inquiry abated with liberal offerings at 7 per cent. Prime discounts nominal at 7 to 10. Sterling weak; prime, 8¾ to 8¾; sight, 9¼. Gold was dull until 1 p.m., when rumors that the Government was about to sell freely and that there were to be liberal importations from Europe, occasioned a decline, both reports, however, improbable. The price opened at 131½, and closed at 131¼ to 131¾. The rates paid for carrying ranged from 1 to 1½ per cent; clearances, $63,000,000. State bonds dull; New Tennessees, 65¾ to 65¾.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—Cotton in fair demand and slightly stiffer; middlings, 27¾ to 28c. Sales, 3,200 bales. Receipts, 1,250 bales. Exports, 2,452 bales. Gold, 132½. Sterling, 43¾; commercial, 42 to 42½c; New York sight, ½ premium. Flour dull; superfine, $6 25; XX, $6 50; XXX, $7. Corn tending upward, 80c. Oats lower, 71 to 72c. Bran unchanged. Hay easier; prime, $25. Pork firm; mess, $33. Bacon firm; shoulders, 14½ to 14¾c; sides 17¾ to 18c. Lard dull; tierce, 18¾ to 19c; keg, 20 to 22c. Sugar firm; common, 12 to 12¾c; prime, 14¼c. Molasses firmer; common, 60 to 65c; prime, 70 to 75c. Whisky dull and unchanged. Coffee nominal; fair, 15 to 15½c; prime, 17 to 17¼c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Flour, $5 to $6 25. Wheat, $1 11¾. Corn, 54¾c. Oats, 53¾@54c. Rye, $1 19@1 20. Highwines, 90c. Pork, $31 25@31 50. Lard, 18¾ to 18¾c. Sweet pickled hams, 16¾c.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—Flour, $4 50@5 50. Wheat, $1 35@1 60. Corn, 67 to 70c. Oats, 60 to 62c. Barley—spring, $1 90@1 95. Rye, $1 27@1 30. Whisky, 90c. Pork, $32. Bulk sides, 16 to 16½c. Bacon—shoulders, 14c; sides, 17 to 17½c. Lard, 18¾ to 18¾c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—Family flour, $6 25@6 50. Corn, 64c. Oats, 65c. Whisky, 91c. Pork held at $32 50@33. Bulk meats, 13 to 15¼c. Bacon—shoulders, 14c; sides, 17 to 17½c. Lard held at 19c. Wheat dull and nominal. Rye steady, $1 44@$1 45. Barley unchanged. Cotton dull, 27½c. Butter, 38 to 42c. Eggs, 19c. Cheese, 22c. Sugar—raw, 13½ to 15½. Coffee, 21 to 29c.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, March 17.—Tobacco—sales 217 hhds at $4 50@17 75. Pork, $32 50. Lard, 18c. Bacon—shoulders, 14¼c; sides, 17¾ to 18c. Bulk shoulders, 13¾c; sides, 16½ to 17c. Flour, $5 50@5 50. Corn, 63 to 65c. Oats, 62 to 64c. Whisky, 92c. Hay, 18c. Cotton, 26½c. Rye, $1 50. Wheat, $1 50 to $1 55.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, March 17.—Consols for money, 93 to 93¼; U. S. 5-20's, 83½, and at Frankfort at 87¼.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, March 17.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 12 to 12¼d; Orleans, 12¼ to 12¾d. Sales, 8,000 bales.

Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West.

To the Owners of Real Estate in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas:

The Company, known to the public as the "Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West," is organized under a charter from the State of Louisiana. The charter authorizes a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of extension to one million. That the public may know the exact object of the Company, the third article of the charter is given entire, as follows:

"The object of this Company is to construct or otherwise procure and maintain one or more steamboats or other vessels, to run on and navigate the Mississippi river, or its tributaries, for the purpose of carrying freight, mails and passengers; to construct docks, wharves, buildings and such other constructions as may be necessary for the building and repairing of vessels, and generally to exercise such incidental powers and privileges as are hereby or may be conferred on them for the purposes aforesaid."

The Company propose, under the provisions of this charter, to construct a line of steamers to run between the different ports on the Mississippi river and its tributaries. They will be constructed on the low-pressure principle; they will carry less steam; they will make better time, and be, in all respects, more safe than any description of boats ever placed upon our waters. Divided into distinct compartments, if disaster, whether by fire or snags, shall happen to one, the boat is not endangered. In case of fire, apparatus for turning steam upon it will be provided, and it is demonstrated that steam is the most effectual extinguisher of fire. In case one compartment is broken through by contact with snags, and fills with water, the others are not endangered, and the boat cannot sink, as pumps, provided for such an emergency, will be in instant operation. Safety to passengers and freight is a great end, worthy of the struggle of the people of the Mississippi Valley.

Nearly three hundred thousand dollars in money and work has already been subscribed to the capital stock of the Company. The Louisiana Legislature has passed a bill subscribing one hundred thousand dollars to the stock of the Company. An additional sum of that amount will, without doubt, be subscribed by the same body. The Company have resolved to take lands for stock, and this is the feature to which they desire to call the attention of owners of real estate. In the Southern States, on account of the disorganized condition of labor, lands are an incumbrance. Vast tracts that yield no revenue to the proprietors, pay exorbitant taxes, and thus cripple their only productive resource. This Company proposes to take these lands, at a fair valuation, and issue to the holders certificates of stock in lieu. If lands shall enhance in value, so will the stock enhance in value, and thus the land proprietor will carry in his pocket the equivalent of his lands, to be converted into money or property without delay. The success of this great enterprise is beyond question. The stockholder, in addition to the benefit of the enhanced value of his lands, will be part owner of a line of boats, and entitled to dividends in their earnings.

Persons wishing to exchange lands for the stock of the Company will send to the Agent at Memphis a description of them, their productive qualities; the timber; bottom or upland; whether overflowed or not; if overflowed, what proportion; how near to county town, to railroad, depot, river and all the facilities necessary to afford the Company a satisfactory idea of the land. This may be done by certificates of reliable, disinterested persons residing in the neighborhood. The present actual value of the land may be proved in the same manner. The party offering lands must state in his proposition the lowest figures he will take. The Company will not give exorbitant prices. The titles must be unincumbered by judgments, mortgages, deeds of trust, tax titles, or otherwise. This may be shown by official certificates of judges, clerks, sheriffs, or the opinions of respectable attorneys. This is believed to be the best opportunity to dispose of surplus lands in the South and West that has yet been or can be offered.

Many of the wealthiest citizens of the South and West are warmly embarked in the enterprise. The General Headquarters of the Company are in New Orleans, but agencies exist in all the principal cities. The enterprise has been indorsed by underwriters, chambers of commerce, engineers, mechanics, practical navigators and all classes of practical men.

The foregoing facts are submitted to the public in the confident belief that they will be understood and appreciated.

OFFICERS OR DIRECTORS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

John A. Grow, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Thomas A. Adams, " "
I. T. Winnemore, " "
William Creevy, " "
David Dethavin, " "
Howard Millspaugh, " "
John Paul Baker, " "
R. Nouiling, " "
D. W. Flowerrie, Vicksburg, Mississippi.
Sam Patterson, Jeffersonville, Indiana.
D. C. Martin, St. Louis, Missouri.
Capt. H. G. Carson, " "
Gen. T. T. Crittenden, Madison, Indiana.
John B. Davis, Louisville, Kentucky.
J. C. Hess, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
J. Ed Montgomery, Memphis, Tennessee.
N. S. Otis, " "
Dr. J. R. Watkins, " "
F. Y. Rockett, " "
E. P. Cobb, " "
Jerome Pat—, " "

OFFICERS:

Captain David De Haven, President.
Colonel John A. Grow, Vice President.
David Milspaugh, Treasurer.
Newton S. Otis, Secretary.
Charles S. Stewart, Assistant Secretary.
John B. Davis, Chief Engineer.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Finance Committee—I. T. Winnemore, John Paul Baker, H. Nouiling.

Committee on Lands—Howard Millspaugh, John A. Grow, D. W. Flowerrie.

Committee on Steamboats—John B. Davis, J. Ed Montgomery, H. G. Carson.

Committee on Docks and Wharves—Wm. Creevy, N. S. Otis, D. C. Martin.

Committee on Revision of By-Laws and Charter—John A. Grow J. P. Baker, Howard Millspaugh.

GENERAL AGENT:

I. T. Winnemore.

SPECIAL AGENT:

J. C. Hess.

LOCAL AGENTS.

John P. Baker, New Orleans.
W. Spears, Vicksburg.
F. Y. Rockett, Memphis.
Col. Ed Yerger, Jackson, Mississippi.
J. B. Townsend, Grenada, Mississippi.
J. W. Johnson, Cairo.
J. S. Cox, Evansville.
John Cobb, Madison, Indiana.
J. B. Davis, Louisville.
S. Jones, Cincinnati.
Charles S. Beckwith, Chicago.
Martin & Howard, St. Louis.
J. E. Merriman & Co., St. Louis.
Don Alonzo Childs, New York.

Propositions for subscriptions of money or lands to the capital stock of the Company should be addressed to F. Y. ROCKETT, Agent at Memphis.

A cotemporary says of an eloquent preacher: "During the sermon he paid a high tribute to the character of Christ."

S. T. Clark, financial editor of the New York *Tribune*, formerly connected with the *Express*, died on Sunday, at Genoa, Italy.

Edwin R. Lee, charged with stealing $40,000 of the Royal Insurance Company's bonds, was acquitted in New York Monday.

A negro having been appointed a member of the guard of the South Carolina penitentiary, the members of the guard, who were all white men, resigned their positions.

Lester Saxon, of Milwaukie, an old and very heavy dry goods merchant, formerly of Hartford and New Orleans, was struck by paralysis on Friday, and cannot recover.

The Illinois Industrial University was established by act approved February 28, 1867, and formally opened in March, 1868. There are 610 students in regular attendance.

New Advertisements.

AUCTION.

At Auction, by A. M. Stoddard & Co.,

This Morning, 10 O'Clock,

A large lot of Groceries and furniture. mar18 A. M. STODDARD, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE At Auction

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

By W. H. PASSMORE & CO.,

FRIDAY MORNING, 19th Inst.,

CONSISTING of handsome Parlor and Redroom Sets, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Carpets, Mirrors, Spring Mattrasses, Plaited Wares, Crockery, Cooking Stoves, etc.

Also, one CHICKERING PIANO, seven and a quarto octave.

The above goods are to be sold, without reserve, for account of parties leaving the city. mar18

SEEDS.

SEED OATS AND POTATOES.

IN store and afloat 500 bbls. Pinkeyes and 300 bbls. Russets for sale low, in quantities to suit purchasers. Also, a quantity of Seed Oats. ANDERSON & GAY, mar4dw Corner Front and Union Streets.

Sweet Potatatoes Just Received.

200 BARRELS, FOR SALE LOW. SUTTON, MANN & JOINER, mar4 336 Front Street.

NOTICES.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

300 BUSHELS PEELER COTTON SEED for sale low, by THOS. H. ALLEN & CO., mar14-d&w No. 7 Monroe street.

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

JOHN McLENNAN & CO., (Successors to Ashe, McLennan & Co.)

**CO

DAILY AVALANCHE.

THURSDAY, : : : : : March 18, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

All Business Letters should be addressed to "AVALANCHE," AVALANCHE Building, Memphis, Tenn. tf

Notice to Subscribers.—When papers are marked with an X the time will expire with the next number. tf

Notice to the Public.—All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be *paid* for before they are inserted, except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every *two weeks*. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

The Daily AVALANCHE is filed regularly at the following places and hotels:
Albany Board of Trade, New York.
Baltimore Board of Trade, Baltimore.
Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, Baltimore.
Boston Board of Trade, Boston.
Boston Corn Exchange, Boston.
Buffalo Board of Trade, Buffalo.
Charleston Board of Trade, Charleston.
Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago.
Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland Board of Trade, Cleveland, O.
Detroit Board of Trade, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque Board of Trade, Iowa.
Louisville Board of Trade, Louisville, Kentucky.
Memphis Chamber of Commerce, Tenn.
Minneapolis Board of Trade, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.
New York Produce Exchange, New York city.
New York Chamber of Commerce, New York city.
Newark Board of Trade, Newark, N. J.
Oswego Board of Trade, Oswego, N. Y.
Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Board of Trade, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg Board of Trade, Pittsburg, Pa.
Portland Board of Trade, Portland, Me.
Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Virginia.
St. Louis Board of Trade, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Louis Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Toledo Board of Trade, Toledo, Ohio.
Wilmington Board of Trade, Wilmington, Delaware.
Cairo Chamber of Commerce, Cairo, Illinois.
Donegan House, Huntsville, Alabama.
Huntsville Hotel, Huntsville, Alabama.
St. Cloud Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee.
Astor House, New York City.
St. Nicholas Hotel, New York City.
Spencer House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
St. James Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Burnett House, " "
Henrie House, " "
Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
National Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
Fremont House, Chicago, Illinois.
Jackson Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
St. James Hotel, New Orleans, La.
St. Charles Hotel, " "
Spotswood Hotel, Richmond, Va.
Lamar House, Knoxville, Tenn.
St. Charles Hotel, Cairo, Illinois.
Parker House, Boston, Mass.
Scruggs House, Corinth, Miss.

We have received assurances from the secretaries of most of these boards and proprietors of hotels that files have been prepared and will be kept for that especial purpose. We make this known that any of our home readers traveling abroad may know where to look for the AVALANCHE.

The WEEKLY AVALANCHE is one of the most complete papers published in the South, and, at the price, is the cheapest—only two dollars per annum. Our list of subscribers is daily increasing rapidly, and we thankfully attribute our gains, who take such an interest in our success, we feel determined to put forth new efforts and zeal and enterprise to meet the growing demand, and improved tastes of the reading and business public.

Spring styles hats at Leidy & Co.'s. 2w

Fringes and gimps in every shade, at Seessel's. 1w

All the new styles of hats at Francisco & Wiggin's, under Peabody Hotel. 1w

If you want house and sign painting executed in first-class style, go to A. F. Davis, No. 38 Adams street.

WANTED.—Copies of the AVALANCHE of the 10th and 17th of January and March 9th, to complete our files. tf

The very finest and latest styles hats at Leidy's. 2w

Hemstitched handkerchiefs at one-half their value. [1w] A. SEESSEL & SON.

Country merchants will find great bargains in dry goods at Menken Brothers. 1w

A MEMPHIAN IN DISTRESS.—At Lynchburg, Va., last week, a man about thirty-five years of age was found in one of the cars of the Western train in a helpless condition, being unable to speak or walk. From papers on his person his name was ascertained to be Dr. J. P. Jones, of Memphis, Tenn. Medical aid was summoned, but all efforts to rouse him from his stupor failed. He only had three dollars on his person, and it is supposed that he had been drugged and robbed on the train.

Attend the great sale of Irish Linen at B. Lowenstein & Bros.' 2t

Fifth Avenue dress hat for spring, at Leidy & Co.'s. 2w

Dunlap's Fifth avenue specialties in gents' silk hats, at Francisco & Wiggin's. 1w

All the leading first-class styles of hats are now being introduced by Leidy & Co., hatters. 2w

A grand opening display of spring and summer dry goods will take place in a few days at Seessel's. It shall be the grandest of the season. 1w

Murray & Ridgely, merchant tailors, 31 Madison street, have just received the most complete stock for spring and summer wear, which, for quality and style, cannot be surpassed. Prices reasonable. 2w

One thousand nice white Scuppernong vines, one and two years old, at twenty-five and fifty cents each. For sale by M. W. Phillips & Co., 37 South Court street. Don't lose this year. Now is the time to plant them. 1w

THE YAZOO VALLEY RAILROAD PROJECT.—Our friend Col. F. W. Merrin, of the *Tallahatchian*, is in the city. His journal is doing good service in behalf of this vital enterprise. We are glad to learn from Col. M. that the work of obtaining the funds necessary for a survey of the route is quite successful, and that in a short time an engineering *corps* will be on duty. The Boards of Police of Holmes and Yazoo counties have appropriated $500 each for that purpose, and $400 have been subscribed by citizens of Tallahatchie county. Memphis is directly interested in the success of this enterprise.

Imported French hats at Leidy & Co.'s, 269 Main street. 2w

Black and colored alpacas turning out by the piece at Seessel's. 1w

A. F. Davis, No. 38 Adams street, is a thoroughly practical house and sign painter.

The Peabody hat, remarkable for its beauty, for sale only at Francisco & Wiggin's. 1w

If you wish to receive politeness and attention, and see the most complete assortment of dry goods in the city, at the most reasonable and uniform prices, go to Seessel's. 1w

GRAND OPENING OF SPRING GOODS.—Menken Brothers announce that on Wednesday, March 17, they will have their grand opening of silks and poplins, mantles and shawls, besides late Paris novelties in children's garments. 1w

PHOTOGRAPHY.—During the month of March parties will be engaged in photographing all the leading business blocks, stores, colleges, foundries, lumber yards, planing and saw mills in Memphis. Parties wishing their signs to show conspicuous should arrange them accordingly with large white or black letters, so as to present a teeming panorama, as it were, of the leading business of Memphis. 1w

THE GRAND SACRED CONCERT TO-NIGHT. Let none forget the grand sacred concert, to be given at the New Assembly Hall tonight. The proceeds are to be applied to St. Lazarus Church, and were only an indifferent programme in preparation, this fact should suffice to fill the hall. But the entertainment will be one of the most attractive ever offered in the city. Professor Frank A. Tepe, a musician of high repute, is director, and the list of ladies and gentlemen volunteering, contains such names as Mrs. L. Chapski, Mrs. J. M. Keating, Mrs. W. A. Goodman, Mrs. J. L. Boylan, Mrs. N. S. Otis, Miss E. Wilkinson, Mrs. S. E. Massey, Messrs. H. G. Hollenberg, B. A. Hollenberg, A. M. Wilkinson, N. S. Otis, H. Davis, C. Kesmodel, W. F. Boyle, E. S. Francis, Lee Herzog, — Junkerman, J. Hobday and F. Katzenbach. It is unnecessary to more than mention these names to satisfy all that those in attendance this evening will be the recipients of a rare treat. Our advertising columns

"MURDER WILL OUT."

Another Chapter in the Hindman Horror--The Mystery Solved at Last.

Arrest of the Murderer---Startling Confessions of Prisoners in the Helena Jail.

The Assassination Part of a Plot to Burn the Town and Murder Prominent Conservatives.

How a Gang of Black Fiends Sought Vengeance for the Execution of an Outlaw.

The particulars of the horrid murder of General T. C. Hindman, in Helena, Ark., last fall, are yet fresh in the public mind. While the General was sitting, after tea, in the midst of his family, the stillness of the air was broken by the sharp crack of a gun. A ball whizzed through a window and General Hindman fell forward from his chair, mortally wounded.

That the deed was the act of some of the Radicals there could be no doubt; but every effort to fix the crime on the perpetrators failed until Tuesday morning. By the merest accident everything connected with the affair was brought to light.

Several weeks before Gen. Hindman's murder a notorious negro outlaw, who had murdered black and white men and ravished women, was hanged by a mob, after a desperate affray in which a deputy sheriff was murdered. This was in September.

Early Tuesday morning two negroes confined in the Helena jail, on trivial charges, were conversing in their cell. A few words spoken above the low tones employed, attracted the attention of another negro, an inmate of an adjoining cell. These told of a plot and a murder, and the startled prisoner became a most attentive listener. The two prisoners seemed deeply interested in the subject, and as the conversation progressed, enough was gleaned to startle the eavesdropper almost out of his senses.

Could it be possible? These two blacks were coolly commenting on the miscarriage of a plot whose partial execution sent the most distinguished citizen of the community into eternity, and whose conclusion would have laid a town in ashes and added a score to the solitary murder.

The two prisoners and seven other blacks had been members of the gang of the lynched outlaw, and all had sworn to wreak a terrible vengeance for his death. In council it was deliberately plotted to burn Helena and murder General Hindman and several other Conservative citizens. The night for its execution was the night on which Hindman was murdered. A negro, named Jack Porter, accompanied by one of the narrators and another, went into Hindman's yard. Porter was selected to fire the fatal shot, and fulfilled his mission. His ball shattered the glass and performed the murder.

The remainder of the plot failed. Those deputized to fire the town could not summon sufficient courage.

The listener to these horrid revelations lost little time in communicating them to the jailer. The two prisoners were taken out and questioned. One of them expressed willingness to make a confession, and was taken before a magistrate. He told the entire story, giving the names of every fiend with the price of his infamy. Porter, who fired the shot, was found and arrested, as were two or three others of the nine conspirators.

The excitement produced the most intense excitement. Nothing else was thought of or discussed in Helena yesterday; and there was talk of lynching the prisoners, but no such action had been taken at last accounts.

P. S.—Since the above was written we have learned of the arrest of all the negroes—nine in all—connected with this horrible affair.

The Broadway dress hat at Leidy's. 2w

Country merchants should go to Menken Brothers for bargains in dry goods. 1w

The neatest styles of boys' and youths' hats in the city at Leidy & Co.'s, opposite the Square, No. 269 Main street. 2w

Country merchants, wanting cheap goods and handsome styles, should look at the stock of Menken Brothers. 1w

A. F. Davis, No. 38 Adams street, executes painting, gilding and marbling of all descriptions, with promptitude and dispatch.

Every brand of domestic from Maine to California, to be had at A Seessel & Son's. Look at their prices—you will lose nothing by it, and you may gain a little. 1w

Our intention is being rapidly consummated. Our Irish linens and domestic department is fast taking the lead.
1w A. SEESSEL & SON.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BRICKLAYERS' UNION.—A meeting of the bricklayers of the city was held last evening at No. 18 Jefferson street, for the purpose of forming an association, to be known as the "Bricklayers' Union of Memphis," the object of which is to unite and associate for the purpose of securing concert of action in whatever may be regarded as conducive to their interests. Mr. James Riggs was called to the chair, and Mr. H. C. Cook requested to act as secretary. A constitution embodying the objects of the association was then submitted, and the association organized by the election of the following officers; President, Mr. Joe W. Woods; Vice President, Mr. James Riggs; Recording Secretary, Mr. H. C. Cook; Financial Secretary, Mr. L. Grant; Treasurer, Mr. Charles Nagle; Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Edward Leonard; Board of Directors, Messrs. R. D. Newport (chairman), W. W. Crosby, M. Ford, William Sweeney, L. D. Grant, Lem. M. Babcock and John Kelly. After the transaction of some other business the association adjourned till Wednesday evening, at the same place.

The largest stock of hats in the city at Leidy & Co.'s. 2w

Gems of art, opaleotypes, leaf prints, halos, mezotints, etc., at Hanbury's Photograph Gallery. 6t

See the piles of new dress goods, and see the prices at which they are being sold at Seessel's. 1w

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—The very beautiful and romantic drama of *Fairy Fingers*, written and adapted expressly for Miss Fanny B. Price, was produced for the first time at the New Memphis Theater last night. The audience was large and fashionable, and Miss Price was greeted with several well-merited applauses for the very excellent manner in which she rendered the character of the heroine. The cast included the leading members of the company, all of whom rendered their various *roles*, but special mention ought to be made of the morally fine acting of Mrs. Cline, Miss Plunkett and Mr. Malmburg. *Fairy Fingers* will be repeated this evening, and ought to draw a bumper house.

Lodiang styles hats for gentlemen at Leidy's. 2w

Future announcements shall appear as to the grand opening display at Seessel's. 1w

CHIROPODY AS A FINE ART.—It is a well known fact in medicine that if a member of the profession devotes his full time and attention to any special branch he is certain to become prominent. This has been the case in regard to Dr. Lane, who is at present at the Peabody Hotel. He has made a grand specialty of the curing of corns, bunions, and all diseases to which the toes and the feet generally are liable. He has, in fact, rendered chiropody a fine art, and his method of extracting those troublesome little corns which cause men to limp, and often to lay profane, in the twinkling of an eye and entirely without pain, so that the operation is rather pleasant than otherwise. Let the afflicted give him a call.

We shall open on Friday morning ten cases of *cambric* finished prints, in confined styles, unsurpassed for exclusively New York early retail trade.
1w A. SEESSEL & SON.

MENKEN BROTHERS'
Grand Opening of Paris Novelties.

POSTPONEMENT.

In consequence of the non-arrival of childrens' garments, the opening of the latest styles of childrens' wearing apparel is postponed until Wednesday, March 24. 8t

One thousand dozen towels, bought at a great sacrifice. We extend the benefit of the purchase to our customers.
1w A. SEESSEL & SON.

THE GAIETY THEATER.—The Gaiety Theater still retains its popularity, notwithstanding the many attractions elsewhere. The attendance was good last evening, and a fine bill was presented for the delectation of the patrons of the establishment. It is pleasing to observe that the enterprising manager, Mr. J. H. Estley, is again at his post, having recovered from his recent attack of severe sick-

"The Castilian hat" at Francisco & Wiggin's, under Peabody Hotel. 3t

Parasols—perfectly elegant—at A. Seessel & Son's. 1w

PERSONAL.—Judge J. O. Schackleford, of Nashville, Dr. G. W. Lawrence and lady and Mr. M. Johnson, of Hot Springs, Arkansas, are at the Peabody Hotel.

RECOVERED.—Manager J. H. Etley, of the Gaities, who has been seriously ill for ten days past, has sufficiently recovered to be again on the streets—a fact which his friends will be pleased to learn.

COTTON AND COMMISSION.—Attention is directed to the card of Messrs. John McLennan & Co., cotton and commission merchants, No. 280 Front street, which will be found in the proper column. This firm is prepared to offer unusual advantages to purchasers.

Camfudam Bros., merchant tailors, No. 280 Main street (Bethel Block), late from New York City, have on hand a good assortment of French and English spring and summer cassimeres, and guarantee they will be made up in style. 1w

"General Prim hat" at Francisco & Wiggin's. 3t

GREELAW OPERA HOUSE.—This evening the famous Dupree & Benedict troupe will commence a short engagement in the Greenlaw Opera House. This is a large and powerful combination—one of the finest traveling. Quite an attractive programme is announced, and a splendid performance may be anticipated.

"The Milford hat," something elegant, at Francisco & Wiggin's. 3t

Bricklayers' Union of Memphis---List of Officers and Members.

Jos. Woods, President.
James Riggs, Vice President.
H. C. Cook, Recording Secretary.
L. S. Grant, Financial Secretary.
Chas. Nagle, Treasurer.
Ned Leonard, Sergeant-at-Arms.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. D. Newport,	W. H. Crosby,
M. Ford,	Wm. G. Swiney,
L. D. Grant.	Lem. M. Babcock,
John Kelly.	

MEMBERS.

James Ryan,	T. J. Campbell,
Moses Ogle,	W. H. McCall,
R. M. McCoy,	John McNulty,
Wm. Dobbins,	A. J. Brown,
John McNamara,	J. M. Duffey,
G. H. Louder,	Edward W. Teagle,
T. D. Carter,	A. J. Lyle,
W. H. McMahon,	Wm. Hanrahan,
H. Regan,	John Black,
Thos. Lewellyn,	James Round,
James Hall,	S. B. McLemore,
John Kegan,	John W. Grant.

"The Ixion hat" at Francisco & Wiggin's, under Peabody Hotel. 3t

An Appeal to the Friends of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

To the members and friends of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in and near Memphis:

The undersigned are a committee to solicit subscriptions to pay off the balance of purchase money due for the Episcopal residence on Poplar street. Before calling in person upon individuals, they ask you the following statement, so that all who read it may understand the merits of the case without stopping to hear verbal explanations.

In the month of January, 1866, the Diocese of Tennessee purchased the residence of the late Bishop Otey from his executors, and paid a part of the purchase money, the Bishop of the Diocese to which Memphis should belong. The price was $18,000, of which $12,000 was paid in cash. The great distress in money matters has, up to this time, prevented the payment of the balance, amounting to about $7,000. The property is about to be sold now, without redemption, under a decree of the Chancery Court, for the want of this comparatively small sum. And thus for the want of $7,000 we are likely to lose the property and the whole of the money already paid.

In this emergency Bishop Quintard, who contributed one thousand dollars to the original purchase, offers to donate, through the aid of distant friends, the entire amount of two thousand dollars, provided we will ourselves raise five thousand. We think this can be done, and ought to be done. The case is urgent, the time is short, our action must be prompt and decisive, or it will be unavailing.

We will proceed immediately to wait upon the friends of our church, and upon others who may be disposed to feel an interest in the success of this movement. We beg them all to be ready to aid us cheerfully and liberally. As we cannot, in all cases, know whom to apply to, it will necessarily result that some generous persons who wish to help us may be overlooked. We earnestly hope that in such cases *they will seek us*. Let us act unitedly and promptly, and heartily and in our whole strength, and the work will be done as soon as it is commenced.

In the event the whole sum of seven thousand dollars is not subscribed and paid, every dollar paid will be refunded.

WILLIAM A. GOODWIN,
JOHN T. TREZEVANT,
JOHN CURRIN,
D. D. SAUNDERS,
W. Y. CIRODE,
Committee.

The Courts.

CHANCERY COURT.—*William M. Smith, Chancellor.*—Most of the cases on yesterday's docket were disposed of. Those set for trial to-day are:

854 Dickens vs. Dickens.
805 Hicks vs. Moore.
741 Hamilton vs. Lundy.
500 McMillian vs. Carlisle.

Decrees filed yesterday:
Dritt vs. Overton Hotel Co.; decretal.
Foster vs. Maydwell; final.
McBrooks vs. Brooks; reference.
Atherton vs. Eikert; reference.

CRIMINAL COURT—*William Hunter, Judge*—The jury in the case of State vs. Russar, charged with murder, was completed yesterday, and trial commenced. Owing to the delay occasioned in empanneling the jury but very little progress was made in the case. Thus far only three witnesses have been examined. To-day the trial will be resumed.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*G. W. Waldran, Judge.*—The judgments entered in this court yesterday are as follows:

Lea vs. Hughes; judgment for plaintiff, $2,079 90.

Briggs & Peterson vs. Kimbro; judgment for plaintiff, $300.

Stanton & Moore vs. Mitchell; judgment for plaintiff, $334 99.

Joiner vs. Hirsch; judgment for plaintiff, $5,000.

The trial of the case of Schloeppack vs. Heinrich, was commenced but not concluded. To-day the above case will be resumed and disposed of in a very short time, after which, the following calendar will be called:

1735 McGoughy vs. Eakin.
1737 Stanton & Moore vs. Padgett.
1739 Foos vs. Hahn.
1745 Williamson vs. Jones.
1746 Smith vs. Jones.
1747 Fentress vs. Peres & son.
1751 Burr & Co. vs. Winn.
1753 Galena vs. Goodman.
1757 Hunt vs. Dixon.
1758 M. & A. of Memphis, vs. Gowin.
1759 Same vs. Same.
1760 Same vs. Same.
1761 Same vs. Connell.
1762 Same vs. Peeples.

LAW COURT—*H. S. Lee, Judge.*—The case of Ellen Brown, a mulatto woman, engaged the attention of the Court the whole day yesterday. The evidence and a portion of the argument was concluded. To-day the case will be again resumed and probably fine acting of Mrs. Cline, Miss Plunkett and Mr. Malmburg. *Fairy Fingers* will be repeated this evening, and ought to draw a bumper house.

ST. PATRICK.

How the Day was Celebrated by our Irish Citizens.

A Grand Procession in the Streets---Address by Rev. Father Meagher.

Lecture by Father Daily at St. Peter's---A Ball at the Assembly Hall.

St. Patrick's day was duly celebrated in Memphis, yesterday, by the natives of the "ould sod," and their many descendants, in genuine style and in a manner that was highly creditable to the Irish residents of Memphis. It was in reality a great day for Ireland. The anniversary of the grand old Saint is a thorough red letter day with all who hail from the Emerald Isle, for there is no Saint in the whole calendar whose name is so revered or whose memory is so fondly remembered as that of St. Patrick. Considerable mystery attaches to the birthplace of Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland, and in turn Scotland and France have put in claims that he first saw the light of day within their boundaries. But wherever he was born or reared, he was without doubt a genuine Irishman in thought, in word, and in deed. His piety and virtues are familiar to all, and his presentation of the tiny, beautiful, green Shamrock to the Druidical priests as an emblem of the glorious Trinity caused the Irish nation to adopt the pretty plant as their national badge, and to look on the little Shamrock almost as something holy. When far from the land which gave them birth the heart of the Irishman swells in his bosom as he thinks of the grand old land from which he sprang, and which has given birth to so many warriors, statesmen and poets. And more especially on the anniversary of the natal day of St. Patrick is his mind apt to revert back to the glorious history of the grand old land as he calls to remembrance her many trials and still greater triumphs. The little cabin it may be in which he first saw the light of day, rises up to view in his mind's eye, and the humble cot assumes all the great proportions of a palace. The green fields, the beautiful lakes, the flowing rivers and the majestic mountains seem to pass before him in all their grandeur, and as he thinks then more lovingly of the dear old land he sighs, presses his left arm to his hand on his heart and bosom swelling with conscious pride, "I am an Irishman!" It is with feelings like these that the natural descendant of Ireland celebrates the land of his birth, but as a nation Ireland had stood firm, so that Heaven rejoiced, hell was dismayed, and all the earth astonished. In vain was adverted to the persecution of the "fiend in human form," Cromwell, and said that even he was unable to shake the steadfastness of the faith of the Irish people. Famine had even found the people steadfast in the true faith of the Catholic religion, and the people of Ireland were like the General who never lost a battle or lowered his flag in the face of an enemy.

The Rev. Father closed his eloquent and instructive discourse by calling on all present to continue steadfast in the faith and rear up their children in the doctrines of their religion.

At the conclusion of the services in the church the procession was reformed and marched through several of the principal streets to the Hall of the Hibernian Society.

IN HIBERNIAN HALL.

The members of the various societies composing the procession, were, after being dismissed, invited into the hall of the Hibernian Benevolent Society, where they were addressed by the President, M. Mageveny, sr., Esq., in a few pertinent remarks. He referred to the day which they were celebrating, and spoke in glowing terms of the piety, virtues and sacrifices of their patron Saint. He considered that the manner they were celebrating the festival was highly proper, and that as good Catholics they had done well in attending mass on the anniversary of the natal day of St. Patrick. He then proceeded to speak of the Hibernian Relief Society, and said that it had been established over twenty years, and during that time had done an immense amount of good. He then adverted to the benefits derived by the members of the society from their connection with the organization, and closed by inviting all present to join the procession in the evening, and attend St. Peter's Church and listen to a lecture by Rev. Father Daily for the benefit of the orphans.

Refreshments were then handed round, and a couple of hours passed socially and agreeably by all present.

THE STREETS.

While the procession was moving along the streets, the sidewalks were crowded with pedestrians, and in the afternoon many of the sons and daughters of old Ireland might have been seen walking about in holiday attire. It was observable, however, that there was none of that boisterous merriment which occasionally characterizes St. Patrick's Day in some cities. All seemed to enjoy themselves, and although quite a number went through the ancient ceremony of "drowning the shamrock," still everything was done in a peaceable, rational manner, which was highly creditable to the Irish citizens of Memphis.

LECTURE BY FATHER DALY.

In the evening St. Peter's Cathedral was crowded to its utmost capacity by a highly intelligent audience, to listen to an address by the Rev. Father Daly, for the benefit of the orphans of St. Peter's asylum. The lecture was prefaced by selections of sacred music, which were given in fine style by the choir.

Father Daly commenced his lecture by reference to the priceless jewel they all possessed in their faith, and then went on to refer to the life of the patriarch Joseph, showing that the entire life of the favorite son of Jacob exemplified in a striking manner the operations of Divine Providence. He pointed out how Joseph had received the envy of his brethren who sold him into slavery, but after much suffering in prison, in Egypt, he finally become second ruler in the kingdom, during the time he had been worked out by Divine Providence, in order that Joseph might be the instrument for the preservation of his own people and also of the Egyptians. He then contrasted the life of Joseph with that of St. Patrick, and pointed out the similarity in their lives. St. Patrick, he said, was the son of patrician parents in ancient times, and at an early period of his life was taken by pirates and sold into slavery. While enduring almost unheard of toils and privations for nearly six years he conceived the grand idea of evangelizing Ireland. Father Daly then adverted to St. Patrick, and to all he had done for Ireland. He referred to the number of monasteries he had established, and that many persons might imagine they were doing a great work in converting a city, or even a province, but St. Patrick had converted a whole nation. He then adverted to the fact, that where churches had been set up by the early christians in various parts of the globe, christianity had almost disappeared in those places, while on the other hand the work of St. Patrick, after a lapse of over fourteen hundred years, was giving forth to-day even a greater amount of good than ever before. The Irish people, he said, had been faithful and steadfast in the truth and to the teaching of St. Patrick, notwithstanding the persecution they had undergone at the hands of Elizabeth, James and Cromwell. The monument which St. Patrick had reared had proved a most enduring one, and he therefore called on all to emulate the virtues, the piety and the sacrifices of their beloved Saint.

Father Daly closed his eloquent lecture, which was listened to with marked attention, by a touching and fervent appeal in behalf of the poor little orphans, who were seated near the altar.

A liberal collection was then taken up and the congregation dispersed.

THE BALL LAST NIGHT.

The festivities of the day were brought to a happy termination by a grand ball, which came off in the New Assembly Hall, on Main street, and which was largely attended. The capital quadrille band furnished first-class dance music, and all enjoyed themselves in the highest degree; and the festivities were kept up till an early hour in the morning, all having faith in the words of the good old Irish song,

"The best of all ways to lengthen our days,
Is to steal a few hours from the night, my dear."

And so ended the celebration of the anniversary of the Patron Saint of Ireland in the good city of Memphis yesterday.

OFFICE OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NAVIGATION COMPANY OF THE SOUTH AND WEST—MEMPHIS, TENN., March 16, 1869. At a meeting called this day by order of the President of the Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West, the following Directors being present, to-wit: D. DeHaven, N. S. Otis and F. Y. Rockett, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That E. D. Cobb and J. C. Hess be and are hereby appointed Directors in said company.

Resolved, That J. C. Hess be appointed an agent of the company to procure subscriptions of capital stock to the company.

Resolved, That Newton S. Otis be constituted a Director in this company.

NEWTON S. OTIS, Secretary.
Attest: D. DEHAVEN, President.

RUMORED APPOINTMENT.—It is reported that Gen. Patterson will obtain the position of Collector of Internal Revenue for this District, Mr. R. S. Saunders' present position.

SIX prisoners—one under death sentence—escaped from the Tyler, (Texas,) good Saint had been indeed received most gladly, and it was a singular fact that the Saints of Ireland were all clothed in white garments until the bloody hand of England touched their vestments and defiled them. Scotland, he remarked, was full of the Catholic faith until the advent of the unfaithful Stuarts, and they could also claim that the faith and doctrines of the Catholic church had gone forth from Ireland into England, Scotland, Wales, France and other countries. He then described most graphically the establishment of a monastery on one of the western islands of Scotland by St. Columbkill, and the fact that it had ever been looked on as a very great privilege to be interred within its sacred walls. When it was thought that the good Saint was about to die, all his followers in Scotland in their prayers besought God Almighty to spare him a few years longer to bring his great work to perfection; and it was related that God, in His goodness, replied that he would spare the Saint four years more in order to finish his work.

Father Meagher then referred to the very large number of priests who had gone forth from Ireland to evangelize France, Scotland, and Wales, and referred to the beautiful monastery near Paris which had been visited by Charlemange, and which had escaped destruction at the hands of the iconoclasts, owing to the great respect in which all classes held the good Saint, from Ireland. He had established it. He alluded to the universities and colleges established by priests from Ireland in France, Switzerland and other countries for the education of the people and to bring them to the true faith. He remarked that it had always been the wish of Irish regiments to be placed in the "gap," and this, he said, might well be stated of the church in Ireland; she had been over in the Gap. Passing on he spoke of the establishment of the great monastery at Milan by an Irish saint, and also of one in a small town in Italy, near Rome itself, the establishment of which was celebrated on the 10th of May, with great rejoicings, and in which Ireland was ever gratefully remembered. From these instances they could see the glorious work which had been done by Ireland, and their gratitude and thanks were due to God. After alluding to the Abbess who had sent for relics to Rome and for holy men from Ireland to visit the nunnery of which she was the head, he adverted to the trials to which Ireland had been subjected and the triumphant manner in which she had come out of them all. He contrasted the trials of Ireland with those of the Patriarch Job, and said that Ireland, like Job, after all her trials, was ready to exclaim, "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord. In this regard he adverted to the persecution of a wicked Queen, who had been born in sin brought up in hypocrisy, and had, according to history, died in sin, with His wicked woman had sent her emissaries from England to Ireland for the purpose of persecuting the people, and had the effect of causing some part of the Irish to fall from the faith, but as a nation Ireland had stood firm, so that Heaven rejoiced, hell was dismayed, and all the earth astonished. He next adverted to the persecution of the "fiend in human form," Cromwell, and said that even he was unable to shake the steadfastness of the faith of the Irish people. Famine had even found the people steadfast in the true faith of the Catholic religion, and the people of Ireland were like the General who never lost a battle or lowered his flag in the face of an enemy.

The Rev. Father closed his eloquent and instructive discourse by calling on all present to continue steadfast in the faith and rear up their children in the doctrines of their religion.

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THE RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

When the front of St. Patrick's church was reached the worthy priest of the church, Rev. Father Riordan, was at the door ready to welcome his countrymen and women, presenting the natal day of the Saint with so much *eclat*. The band repeated "St. Patrick's Day" as the several societies filed into the sacred edifice, followed by Michael Magevney, Sr., Esq., the much respected President of the Hibernian Society. In a few minutes the church was completely filled in every part and aisles, passages being so crowded that there was hardly an inch of standing room that was not occupied. On the altar were a large number of very beautiful boquets of flowers prettily arranged.

THE MASS.

Mozart's twelfth mass, a most soleum production, was celebrated by Rev. Father Riordon, previous to which Prof. Saltzky performed "St. Patrick's Day," in requisite style, on the organ, which was followed by Mrs. Miles singing, with much feeling, the beautiful and pathetic ballad, so dear to the heart of every Irishman, "The Harp that Once Through Tara's Halls." The manner in which on this occasion and the place, Mrs. Miles would have been certain of a most decided encore for the really excellent manner in which she rendered the touching ballad. The music of the Mass was very finely sung by the members of the choir, the accompaniments being given with much precision by Prof. Saltzky, on the very fine toned organ lately purchased by the congregation.

THE SERMON.

Rev. Father Meagher, of Nashville, preached a most eloquent sermon, selecting for his text the words, *Deo gracia*, "Thanks be to God." He said on such an occasion as they were that day celebrating, their hearts ought to swell with gratitude to God for all the blessings he had conferred on Ireland, and more especially when they remembered how their countrymen had always stood up so steadily in behalf of the Catholic faith. These sentiments ought, he said, to call forth the fullest gratitude to God. A grateful spirit in man was always noble, and gratitude was one of the highest attributes with which he could be blessed. Even the lion had been known to forget his savage nature, and had testified his gratitude for a kindness rendered to him. So had it been with many animals. Beaumont engaged the attention of the Court the whole day yesterday. The evidence and a portion of the argument was concluded. To-day the case will be again resumed and probably fine acting of Mrs. Cline, Miss Plunkett and Mr. Malmburg. *Fairy Fingers* will be repeated this evening, and ought to draw a bumper house.

CITY COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen.

[Tuesday's proceedings Continued.]

MEMPHIS, December 2, 1868.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned were appointed by your honorable body a Board of Commissioners for devising water works and a plan of sewerage for Memphis. The organization of our Board, the plan adopted for carrying out this trust and the progress made, have been reported to your Honors and to your predecessors in office. We have now the honor to submit to you the final result of our investigations, consisting of the maps and plans for water works and sewerage, with the printed report of the Chief and consulting Engineers, containing a full description, with detailed estimates of cost for the different projects investigated. For a public water supply we recommend the Wolf river plan, for the reasons fully set forth in the Engineer's report.

In view of the present financial condition of the city, we have to recommend that your honorable body adopt one of the plans herein presented by the Engineer, and then offer or give the franchise, under proper restrictions, and for a determined number of years, to some individual or company, who will build the works in accordance with the plan adopted, under the supervision and direction of an efficient engineer to be appointed and paid by the city. In making the contract the city should reserve the privilege of purchasing the work at cost when it might suit her convenience, and she should also stipulate that the price of the water should never exceed an agreed maximum, thus protecting our citizens against exorbitant water rates.

For the sewerage of the city, we recommend the adoption of Plan No. 3, for the reasons given in the Engineer's report.

We also recommend that the main sewer, draining the Southern and Middle Divisions, be commenced simultaneously with the commencement of the Water Works.

This sewer, commencing at the Mississippi river in Beale street, thence along Beale to DeSoto; thence along DeSoto to Madison, thence along Madison to Fourth extended, thence along Fourth extended and Fourth to Poplar, thence along Poplar to New, thence along New to Market, thence along Market to alley east of Third, thence along alley east of Third to Winchester, thence along Winchester to Third, thence along Third to Commerce, thence along Commerce to Front, thence to Second, thence along alley east of Second to Jackson, thence along Jackson to Second, thence along Second to Overton, thence along Overton to alley east of Main, thence along alley east of Main to Concord, its point of termination as a main sewer.—*Sewerage Map.*

This sewer drains the most densely built portion of the city, and is first required. Its estimated cost, with one main branch in Little Betty bayou, is $173,880 57.—*See Engineer's report, pages* 96, 97 and 98.

It is further recommended, that all the main sewers, as they may be required, from time to time, be built and paid for by general taxation, and that all branch sewers, as they are built, be paid for by a tax upon the lots along the streets through which said branch sewers are built, and to the lots upon which they afford facilities for drainage; and lastly, that any sewers hereafter commenced, shall be built in conformity with the plan recommended by the Engineers, so that they may become a part of the general plan.

Below is given a synopsis of the estimated cost for the sewerage according to plan No. 3:

Main sewer for northern division, 7,377 lineal feet	$ 66,168 90
Main sewer for middle division, 10,430 lineal feet	173,809 57
Main sewer for southern division, 5,073 lineal feet	41,041 88
	$280,960 41
Branch sewers in northern division, 10,228 lineal feet, at an average cost of $4 08 per foot	41,842 56
Branch sewers in middle division, west of Fourth street, 23,837 lineal feet at $3 87 per foot	90,425

DAILY AVALANCHE

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail (daily)	11:45 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
Through Express (daily, except Saturday)	10:50 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Corinth Accommodation, (daily, except Sunday)		5:00 a.m
Grand Junction and Somerville Accom'dat'n (daily, except Sunday)	8:45 a.m.	4:15 p.m.

Railroad time twenty minutes faster than city time. Ticket offices, 273 Main street and at the depot.

Through Express does not leave Saturday or arrive Sunday.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	3:00 p.m.	5 a.m.
Night Express	9 a.m.	4 p.m.

Sleeping car attached to Night Express trains which pass through to Nashville, via Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, without change.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 237½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Mail (daily)	3:15 p.m.	4:15 p.m.
N. O. Express (daily, except Sunday)	8:30 a.m.	8:35 a.m.
Freight (daily, except Sunday)	3:00 p.m.	6:25 a.m.

Ticket office, 237½ Main street, and at the Depot. Time through to New Orleans, 24 hours. Omnibuses will call for passengers and check baggage in any part of the city, by leaving orders at 237½ Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going West—Leave Memphis daily.....7:30 a.m.
Going East—Leave Madison.....7 00 p.m

S. B. BEAUMONT Gen'l Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond Washington, New York, Baltimore and all cities East and South; Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., and all stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads at.....12 m.
Arrive at.....11:45 a.m.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, and all cities North and West, at.....3.00 p.m.
Arrive at.....3.00 p.m.

DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South, at.....3.30 p.m.
Arrive at.....3.15 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson and Southern Railroads, at.....3.30 p.m.
Arrive at.....

DEPART—For Louisville, Cincinnati and New York, and stations on the Memphis and Louisville and branch Railroads and all Eastern cities, at.....5.00 p.m.
Arrive at.....9.00 a.m.

DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, Little Rock, Madison (Sundays excepted), at...5.00 p.m.
Arrive at.....8.00 p.m

DEPART—For Marion, Wittsburg and Claiborne, Ark. (tri-weekly) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at.....11.00 a.m.
Arrive at.....10.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Olive Branch and Byhalia, Miss. (semi-weekly), Monday and Friday, at.....4.00 p.m.
Arrive at.....4.00 p.m.

DEPART—For Cuba and Big Creek Tenn. (weekly) Friday, at...11.00 a.m.
Arrive at.....10.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock and Helena, and all landings on White river (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at.....4.00 p.m.
Arrive at.....9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly) Thursday, Thursday and Saturday, at.....4.00 p.m.
Arrive at.....9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on the Mississippi river, south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at.....4.00 p.m.
Arrive at.....8.00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on Mississippi river, north, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, at.....3.30 p.m.
Arrive at.....9.00 a.m.

ROBERT C. GIST Postmaster.

Financial and Commercial.

Corrected daily by CITY BANK, corne of Jefferson and Front streets.

GOLD AND SILVER.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
American gold	81 @—	82 @
*Gold drafts on New York	@—	32½@—
Silver	25 @—	28 @30

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Exchange on Northern and Eastern cities	¼ dis. to par	¼ prm.
Exchange on N. Orleans.	@¼ dis.	@¼ prm.
" Nashville	½@— dis.	½prm.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

On England per £ sterling	$6 00
On Ireland per £ sterling	6 60
On Scotland per £ sterling	6 60
On France, 5 francs for	1 33
On Germany 1 gold thaler	1 00
On " 1 Prussian "	99
On " 1 guilder	56
On " 1 " silver	68
On Sweden 1 rikadaler	40
On Norway 1 Specie thaler	1 47

UNITED STATES BONDS.

Bonds of 1881	116	5-20's of '65, new	113¼
5-20's o. '62	119	5-20's of '67, new	112¾
5-20's of '64	113¼	5-20's of '68, new	113
5-20's of '65	115	10-40's	105

SCRIPS.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
City scrip	74@—	77@80
County scrip	72@—	75@78
Police scrip	90@—	98@—
School scrip	90@—	95@—

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.
40's, war of 1812	140
80's " 50	90
120's " "	120
120's, not war of 1812	110
160's, war of 1812	150
160's not war of 1812	145

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Tennessee bonds, old	68 @65
" " new	65@—
" " coupons	80@—
Memphis city bonds, plain	85@84
M. & L. R. R. 8 per cent bonds	65@—
" " " 7 per cent. bonds navy yard ex coupons	60@—
Memphis and Charleston Railroad stock	48@45
Miss & Tenn R. R. 1st mortgage bonds	65@—
" " " 2d " "	34@—
" Central " 1st " "	67@—
" " " 1st " coupons	60@—
" " " 2d " bonds	30@—
" " " 2d " coupons	30@—
M. and O. R. R. 6 per cent. bonds	22@—
" " " 10 per cent. bonds	35@—

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 17, 1869.

The movement in mercantile circles was very light to-day and dullness was a general complaint, though cotton exhibited a little more life. In this condition of things the money market fully sympathized. Eastern exchange continues scarce and most of the banks continue to ship currency in moderate amounts to check agiaint. Cotton bills go very readily at par. In checking on New York, ¼ per cent. premium is the ruling rate to regular customers, while ⅜ premium is exacted on collections and from outsiders.

Gold was offered sparingly and dealers were eager to buy at 131 to 131¼; in one instance 131¾ was allowed, and a bid of 131¾ on a bag of $2,000 was rejected. The selling rate was 132. In New York the opened at 131¾ to 131¾, with a large short interest outstanding, was 131¾ at noon with 6 per cent. the carrying rate, and closed at 133¼.

We learned of no movement of consequence in scrip, beyond a dealer's purchase of $1,600 city coupons at 95. County scrip was nominally unchanged.

Orders for Bank of Tennessee money are coming in from New York and Nashville with some freedom, and a good inquiry at about 42 is the result, with sellers scarce. We learn of 44 paid by a dealer in executing an order. Holders are confidently awaiting the decision in the case recently argued between the United States Supreme Court, and are continually on the lookout for the news.

In stocks and securities there was no movement of importance, as few were offered. Memphis and Little Rock bonds were in more general demand at better figures. There are no city bonds offering. Parties from the country were fhquiring for Government securities and offering gold in exchange, but there were few to be had. One dealer reported a sale of $10,000 in 5-20's at an advance of about 1c on the New York quotation.

Dispatches from New York to-day reported money stringent at 7 per cent. on call, and stocks heavy at the opening, but closing better, with some advances. Governments opened dull but closed steady in tone, though inactive. Sales of Tennessee securities at 65¼ for new and 66 for old are reported. Gold was active under a short interest, at the opening, but closed with rates ⅜c lower. Sterling exchange was unsettled, but closed dull at 108¾. Our latest quotations by telegraph are as follows:

Tennessee bonds, old	68 @65
Tennessee bonds, new	65@65¾
Bonds of 1881	116½
5-20s of '62	119½
5-20s of '64	114
5-20s of '65	115¼
5-20s, new, of '67	113¾
5-20s, new, of '68	113¾
5-20s, new, of '69	113¾
10-40 bonds	105¾
Pacific 6s	103½
Wells & Farco Express	41½
American Express	41½
Adams Express	69½
United States Express	58½
Merchants' Union Express	16½
Quicksilver	21
Canton	39
Pacific Mail	75¾
Western Union Telegraph	89¾
New York Central	132
Erie	
Hudson	140
Reading	91¾
Chicago and Alton	152
Chicago and Alton preferred	150
Toledo, W. and Ft. W	67¾
Toledo, W. and Ft. W. preferred	77½
St. Paul	66¾
St. Paul preferred	79¾
Fort Wayne	120
Ohio and Mississippi	32¾
Michigan Central	118
Michigan Southern	97¾
Illinois Central	146
Cleveland and Pittsburg	89
Cleveland and Toledo	105¾
Rock Island	120¾
Chicago and N. W	83¾
Chicago and N. W. preferred	91¾

The Baltimore Board of Trade, at its last monthly meeting, ratified the action of the National Board, in reference to cash sales of merchandise, by adopting the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, By usage, the pernicious practice prevails to some extent in this city, to claim from five to thirty days' credit, on cash sales of certain merchandise, therefore, be it

Resolved, That cash sales mean cash on demand, and not five or more days' credit, which, to be obtained, must be specifically contracted for; and that any usage that has heretofore prevailed to the contrary, is hereby abolished.

The imports of foreign merchandise at New York, during the month of February, this year, according to the *Journal of Commerce*, were larger than ever before, excepting in 1866.

It seems the late advance in bagging was merely speculative, and amounted to little, as nothing was done in leading markets. Manufacturers are too high in their views, as will be seen from the following statement prepared by competent authority:

	Bales.
India bagging in Boston and New York first January	29,500
India bagging estimated in New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Galveston, and other Southern ports first January	6,500
India bagging arrived at different ports from Calcutta since first January	3,955
India bagging on the way from Calcutta	1,571
Making stock of India bagging on sight	41,526
At six yards per bale of cotton, each bale of bagging will cover sixty bales of cotton, and the whole will cover	2,491,560
Stock of bagging on hand in Kentucky, Missouri, and Ohio the first of January, equal to 8,000 pieces of 100 yards each, sufficient to cover	146,666
Flax looms in Ohio and Illinois, making 4,000 yards per week, say they work 32 weeks each, would make in time for crop cotton enough to cover	232,333
One hundred and twenty working looms (there are more in Kentucky, Missouri, and Pennsylvania, making 800 yards each per week for 32 weeks, would make enough to cover	512,000
Jute bagging factories in Salem, Massachusetts, and New York make enough to cover	100,000
In sight enough to cover	3,463,559

Saying nothing as to the use of gunny bags, and the probability that the importations of India bagging will continue, there being now thirteen vessels at Calcutta waiting to load.

Cotton Market.

In connection with the news from New York this morning, representing an active market at 28¾ to 28¾c for uplands, a good general demand at low rates was experienced here, to which there was a very fair response from holders until an advancing tendency in New York became apparent, at which holders began to stiffen in their views, though still anxious to realize. Sales reported were 100, 27 and 63 good ordinary (good style) at 25¾c; 52 do. at 25¾c; 16 do. at 25¼c; 120, 60, 51, 18 and 13 do. at 25c; 22, 11 and 23 good ordinary to low middling at 26c; 40 ordinary at 23c; 19, 20 and 32 do. at 24c; 3 do. at 21c; 11 low middling at 26¾c; 5 and 31 do. at 26¼c; 4, 18, 12 and 3 do. at 26c; 20 and 47 do. at 27c; 10 and 9 middling at 27¾c; 6, 20 and 8 do. at 27¼c; 13 do. at 27¾c; 61 do. at 27¾c; 103 do. at 27¾c; 16 do. at 27c; 2 strict middling at 28c; 6 do. at 28¾c; 14 strict and good middling at 29c; 9 good middling at 29½c; 2 inferior at 19½c; 5 do. at 21c; 10c, classification not known, on private terms. It will be seen that prices were irregular, and hardly quotable. There were rumors on the street of a large business done on private terms, but it seems to have been purely imaginary. A list of 400 bales changed hands late last evening on private terms and was referred to by a cotemporary this morning as a list of 500 bales. It was strict ordinary, or barely good ordinary, and was taken on British account,

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, March 17, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day	606	
Received previously	225,810—216,476	
		216,523
Exported to-day	225	
Exported previously	190,316—190,541	
Stock on hand		25,982

Receipts were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 275 bales; Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, 55; Memphis and Ohio Railroad, 112; river, 176; and wagons 50. Exports were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad 25 bales, and Memphis and Ohio, 200. Of receipts 112 bales were reshipped from the Mississippi Central Railroad at Grand Junction.

The New York market closed firmer and fairly active, with 28¼c; the quotation for uplands, and sales of 2,806 bales to exporters. The Liverpool market closed quiet, 12 to 12½d for uplands, with sales for the day 8,000 bales. Most buyers in market to-day considered 26c a full price for low middling, but as shown above as high as 26½ to 27c was realized. Middling and fancy cotton was scarce and relatively high.

Enoch Taylor, Esq., of Great Western Cotton Express renown, arrived home from New York to-day, saddled with the dignity of Assistant Superintendent of the United States Express Company, with control from the Ohio river to the Gulf of Mexico. It appears that the United States Express and the Erie Railroad have come to terms, and that the former had obtained a contract for all through freight by that line and absorbed the Great Western Dispatch Cotton Express, which will continue the heavy freight business as heretofore.

Maitland & Co.'s circular, dated New York, March 12th, gives receipts of cotton at all the ports for the week (including Tennessee, etc., as usual,) at 37,711 bales, against 67,373 bales in 1868, and makes receipts for the season 1,912,614 bales, against 1,870,706 bales last season Exports for the week are reported at 32,263 bales, against 68,467 bales in 1868, and for the season 904,416 bales (309,440 to the Continent and 594,976 to Great Britain), against 1,159,361 bales last season. Stock on hand at all ports, 421,955 bales, against 327,746 bales in 1868. In regard to the tone of the market for the week, the circular says:

The market opened this week active and with a tendency to higher figures, under the influence of the small receipts as exhibited in our last report and the reserved movement at Liverpool. This activity was, however, of very short duration, being followed on the next day by unusual dullness, which has continued through the week until to-day—the market exhibiting toward the close of Thursday greater weakness than we have noticed for a long time, and prices closing about ¾c off from last Friday. This decreased confidence was due to the reported large shipments from Bombay, and continued unfavorable advices from the manufacturing districts of Great Britain, and the disappointment felt that Liverpool should not have responded with more animation to the small receipts which last week's statement disclosed. This latter fact was construed by some pretty strong confirmation that the short time movement has become more decided. To-day, however, with somewhat improved advices from Liverpool, the market has recovered its tone, and closes without change in quotations, but with a better feeling. The increase in the exports from Liverpool this week, as reported by cable to-day, is looked upon as an important fact, some claiming that this movement to the continent will no assume larger proportions.

Under the head of exports, the circular continues:

Our exports are again very small, showing a decided falling off compared with the same week in 1868, and increasing the deficit in shipments to Liverpool since September 1, as compared with last year, to over two hundred thousand bales. Should our total crop not exceed 2,400,000 bales (the more general estimate at the present moment) the surplus we should have for export would be about two hundred thousand bales less than last season. Hence for the remainder of the season we shall be able to furnish Europe with as much cotton as we did during the same period of last year; that is to say, the deficit in our shipments is already equal to the deficit in our probable surplus, even if the crop only reaches 2,400,000 bales; so that from this time our weekly exports should not equal the totals for the corresponding weeks of last year, the amount will be on hand to be shipped later in the season. Whether this delay in selling our cotton to exporters will be wise or unwise we shall probably learn by experience. The bulls think it will prove to be wise, and as a result of the policy look for 35c for middling uplands later in the season. The bears appear to believe that if we are not willing to take 12d now, we will take less by and by. *Nous verrons.*

In regard to the weather at the South, labor, crop prospects, etc., the circular draws very mildly as follows:

We continue to hear complaints from some portions of the South, especially from the Gulf States, with regard to the wet weather and wet condition of the land, interfering with crop preparations. In the same sections also, labor continues scarce. A few pleasant weeks now would enable the planters to make good what has been lost by the rain; but we fear the question of labor will not be so easily settled. A largely increased quantity of fertilizers is said to have been sent South this season, and some appear to think that the crop may thus be forced, and hence mature earlier, affording a longer picking season. This, if realized, would certainly be a great advantage, and especially so where there was any deficiency of labor.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, March 16, 10:40 a.m.—The market opened quiet. Sales at all ports yesterday, 4,120 bales; receipts at all ports yesterday, 2,600 bales. Middling, 28¼c.

11:30 a.m.—The market is a little firmer and moderately active, with a better export demand. Middling, 28¼ to 28½c.

2:15 p.m.—The market is a little moge active. Sales up to this time to-day, 5,000 bales; receipts up to this time to-day, 2,000 bales.

4 p.m.—The market closed firmer and moderately active. Sales to spinners, 1,139 bales; sales to speculators, 224 bales; sales for export, 2,806 bales. Ordinary, 25½c; good ordinary, 26½c; low middling, 27½c; middling, 28½c; good middling, 29½c. Contracts were made for 200 bales low middling, deliverable on private terms in May, at 27½c, and 100 bales in March at 27½c.

London and Liverpool Markets.

LONDON, March 17, 4:30 p.m.—5-20s, 83½.

LIVERPOOL, March 17, 1 p.m.—Cotton market quiet and unchanged. Middling uplands, 12 to 12¼d, and Orleans 12¾ to 12¾d. Sales will probably reach 8,000 bales.

4:30 p.m.—Cotton market quiet at 12 to 12¾d for middling uplands and 12¾ to 12¾d for Orleans. Sales for the day, 8,000 bales.

GENERAL MARKET.

BACON—Inactive and nominally 18c for clearsides and 15c for shoulders by the cask. We note a sale of several casks on consignment at 14½c for shoulders and 17¾c for clearsides and plain hams. Separately the latter are dull at 17c.

BAGGING—Inactive and nominal.

BRAN—We quote at $2?6@28 per ton, in store.

BUTTER—Choice yellow butter is scarce but fair to good re-worked is in good supply at 35 to 40c, while common and country are dull and nominal.

BEESWAX—Buyers in market at 33 to 35c per lb, and receipts meagre.

BEANS—Quiet at $3 50 per bushel for choice white navy, and $2 to $3 for mixed.

CHEESE—In light supply and advancing. Choice New York factory is held at 27c.

CORN MEAL—In scant supply and firm at $3 60@3 75 per bbl, for white bolted.

CORN—Market bare and lots in store are held firmly at 80 to 85c for shelled in shipping order. We continue to report a good demand.

COTTON SEED—Common seed in demandat oil factories at $11@12 per ton. Holders of fancy seeds sell to planters at $3 to $3 50 per bushel for Peeler, $15 for Moina (or 5 bushels at $50), $1 50@2 for Dunaway, and $5 for Dickson.

COFFEE—Dull. We note a sale of 50 sks medium Rio, at 22c.

EGGS—Market bare. On one small consignment 24 to 25c per dozen was realized from this source.

FLOUR—Dull and heavy. We note sales of 50 bbls superfine at $5 25; 20 bbls do., at $5 35, and 40 bbls double extra and treble extra at $7 50@8 75.

GREASE—In demand at 7 to 10c per lb.

HIDES—Demand good and receipts light. Flint, 22c; dry salted, 20c; green salted, 14@12c; green from butchers, 9 to 10c; green deer skins, 15 to 18c.

HOMINY—Dull at $6@6 50 per bbl.

HAY—Supply decreased and market firm at $27@28 per ton for timothy. Last evening there was a sale of 50 bales at $28 75. In store, retailing at $1 50 per hundred.

LIME—In store prices are $1 75@2 per bbl for Union and $2@2 25 for Cape, Alabama and other descriptions.

LARD—Dull at 19 to 20c in bbls and tierces and 20 to 21c in kegs.

LEATHER—Market quiet. Oak sole ₱ lb, 42 to 45c; Hemlock sole, 35 to 38c; French calf skins ₱ doz, $50@80; American do., $30@50; linings, per doz., $3 50@12; toppings, $15@15.

MOLASSES—Dull at 80 to 90c for prime to choice, and 70 to 80c for common to fair, in barrels.

NAILS—Quiet at $4 75 to $4 90 per keg for tenpenny.

OILS—Quiet. Carbon, 40 to 45c per gallon. Linseed, raw, $1 25 to $1 40; do. boiled, $1 30 to $1 50; train, $1 25 to $1 50 lard, $1 75@2; lubricating, 50 to 60; patent aurora, 25c.

OATS—No receipts and market rather better, though inactive. In store prices ranged from 75 to 80c per bushel, shipping order.

PORK—All descriptions dull and we note sales of choice bulk clearsides at 16½c and clear rib sides, 15½c, on consignment. In store prices were as follows: Bulk clearsides, 16¾ to 17¼c; shoulders, 12¾ to 13¼c; dressed hogs, 10c; mess pork per bbl, $33@34; rump, $27@29; jowls, $23 @25.

POTATOES—Market continues dull and some holders of seed varieties are anxious to realize at a decline, while others assume confidence of a better demand as the weather becomes more favorable for planting. We quote prices nominally $2 75@3 for peachblows, $4@4 25 for pinkeyes, $4 50 for Garnetchiles and $2 75@3 for russets, in store.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC—Collier's white lead, best, per keg, $13 50. Turpentine per gallon, 70 to 80c. Linseed oil per gallon, $1 25@1 50, Patent dryers per lb, 25c. Putty per lb, 8c.

POULTRY—Market closes bare with sales of good hens at $6 50@6 75 and turkeys at $24@25 per dozen.

PLOWS—Avery plows, $4 15@4 50 each, POWDER—Quiet at $6 50@7 keg. for rifle

SUGAR—Inactive and drooping. Latest advices from New York give 17c as the quotation for hard refined. It is held here at 19 to 20c. Asking prices for Louisiana are 13 to 16c, for common to choice, old process, and 16 to 18c for clarified.

SHOT—Drop, $3@3 10 per sk; buck, $3 25 @3 35.

SALT—We continue to quote small bbls common at $2 50@2 75 and large bbls $3 30 @3 50. Dairy salt, small bbls, $3 50@3 75 and large $4 50@4 75. Inside quotations represent prices at the Salt Agency to mer chants.

SOAP—We quote German 10c and yellow Resave, 8 to 8½c ₱ lb.

STARCH—Quiet at 7@8c per lb.

WHISKY—Good common fairly active. We quote highwines 92c per gallon.

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THE OLDEST YARD IN MEMPHIS.

Established in 1847.

HAVING purchased the Rose & Paxton Saw Mill, and with a full assortment of Logs and Dry Lumber on the yards, we are prepared to furnish Lumber in any quantity or dimension. Dressed Lumber always on hand. Flooring, Ceiling and Weatherboarding, Laths, Shingles and Fencing, Doors, Blinds and Sash—glazed or unglazed.

We buy for cash and sell for cash, which enables us to sell as low or lower than any other yard. Also 400,000 Brick—cheap.

M. E. & J. W. COCHRAN,
Office and Yard, foot of Washington street,
Mill at North end of Navy Yard,
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SHELBY NURSERIES.

APPLE and Peach Trees, 20c each; $15 per 100; $125 per 1,000. Pear, Plum, Cherry, Apricot and Almond Trees, 50c each. Concord Grape Vine, $50 per 100; $80 per 1,000; $250 per 5,000.

Other articles at proportionably low rates.

Excellent shipping facilities by Express or Freight Trains.

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WHEATON NURSERY,

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One and a half Miles South of Memphis.

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FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Green House Plants, Etc.,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

OWING to the increase of my stock, and in order to make room for young stock, I will give Great Inducements to purchasers, and allow a liberal margin to DEALERS AND OTHERS IN THE TRADE. ALL VARIETIES

WARRANTED TRUE TO NAME.

☞ All orders carefully packed and delivered at low rates at depots or any place in the city. ☞ Leave orders for Bouquets one day in advance at R. C. Craig & Co.'s, 29 Main street.

The undersigned will exchange Nursery stock for improved real estate.

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Proprietor.
Address P. O. Box 120. J. A. BREWER,
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mar4

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NO 12 WALL STREET NEW YORK,

Brokers

Southern and Southwestern Real Estate

THROUGHOUT the States of Virginia, Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and Tennessee, whether for the Cultivation of Cotton, Sugar, Rice, Tobacco, Hops, Flax, Grasses, Grains, Orchards, Vineyards; or for the advantages of Minerals, Tanneries, Grain, Cotton, Woolen or Lumber Mills, Stores, Turpentine, Town or School Sites, Railroad interests; or large tracts of Land for Investment or Colonization.

By nativity and residence thoroughly acquainted with the people, the improvements and the resources of the SOUTH, and with a full determination to establish and continue an agency for transactions between the owners of these SOUTHERN ESTATES and the CAPITALISTS and SETTLERS who may become purchasers, we shall deserve and enjoy their mutual confidence and patronage.

Reliable information as to the most direct routes and special arrangements for transportation for actual settlers to all points South.

We beg reference to the following well known and substantial parties:

E. W. Bancroft, Esq., of Messrs. H. B. Claffin & Co., Messrs. E. S. Jaffray & Co., 350 Broadway, Messrs. Cochran & Co., 441 Broadway, Messrs. Baldwin, Starr & Co., 340 Broadway, Messrs. Rigney, Pierce & Co., 121 Pearl street, F. H. Cossitt, Esq., 39 Pine street, A. Stadwell, Esq., 31 Spruce street—New York; Colonel Sam'l Tate, President Mississippi Central Railroad, Major M. J. Wicks, President Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Colonel F. M. White, President Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, Colonel A. Woodruff, President Memphis and Louisville Railroad, Colonel R. C. Brinkley, President Memphis and Little Rock Railroad—Memphis; Colonel W. J. McGrath, President South Carolina Railroad, Messrs. Marshall & Burge—Charleston, S. C.; Colonel Wm. Johnson, President Charlotte and Columbia Railroad, Charlotte, North Carolina.

feb11

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WILL Buy and Sell Groceries and Produce on Commission. The long experience of Mr. Chiles as a Grocer and Produce Dealer in Memphis, together with his extensive acquaintance in the South west, and the no less acquaintance of Mr. Anderson North and East, enable them to say that they can and are determined to give satisfaction to all parties.

OFFICE—Up stairs, at No. 316 Front street, one door from the corner of Monroe street, Memphis, Tenn.

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W. D. McCALLUM & CO.,

Real Estate Brokers

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OFFICE—EXCHANGE BUILDING.

Entrance opposite Overton Hotel.

TENNESSEE, ARKANSAS and MISSISSIPPI PLANTATIONS and Improved lands for sale or exchange for city property. Lots to lease. Houses for rent. mar11

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IN every town for Prof. Trumbull's Line Engraving FAMILY RECORD. Many of our agents are taking ten orders per day. From two to four dollars profits on each sale. For particulars address

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Particular attention paid to the soliciting of patents, as we have the best of artisans in the getting up of Models and Drawings, and also take the greatest pains in preparing Specifications and Claims for the Patent Office.

Particular attention paid to rejected cases and the taking out of Continental, Provincial and English patent rights.

FINLEY'S

MOTH PROOF BEE HIVE,

PATENTED Nov. 6, 1866.

ITS Merits have been tested, during the past ten years, and with Great Success.

J. N. OVERTON'S

NON-SWARMING BEE HIVE,

PATENTED, Nov. 9, 1868.

This Hive commends itself to those who wish a Hive to supply their families with honey for their own use, and do not wish to be troubled with an increase of colonies. It is Complete in Construction, and honey can be removed with ease and no risk of being stung.

MOTH EXCLUDING

EGYPTIAN BEE HIVE,

PATENTED Feb. 9, 1869.

This Hive is of recent patent. It has been thoroughly tested, and is Perfect in Ventilation and in Facilitating the bees in their hive labor. Call at our office and see the Bees in the Hive Hard at Work.

H. C. LOCK'S

CORN AND PEA PLANTER,

PATENTED, April 21, 1868.

This Machine Makes the Furrow, Drops the Seed, Rolls it and Covers, requiring one mule and one man to work it, Saving the Labor of Two Men.

CHURN DASHER,

PATENTED, March 12, 1867.

This Dasher has been lately Strengthened, and is the Best Churn Dasher now in use. It is cast in Iron moulds instead of cut and soldered as previously. State and County rights for sale.

JOHN SPEARS'

BAKE OVEN

—AND—

FRUIT DRYER,

This is all that its name would suggest. All living in the country could dry enough fruit for themselves and for the market, soon paying for the Machine; besides the Great Advantage of one of the Best Bake Ovens.

OHIO HAND LOOM,

PATENTED, Oct. 29, 1867.

This Loom, by the removing of and adjusting a small wheel, called a Cam, will weave Eight Different Kinds of Cloth, besides A SEAMLESS BAG.

H. H. KELLEN'S

HAND SPINNING MACHINE,

Being Simple, Easily Worked and Fully Practical in All Respects.

PORTABLE OR HURDLE FENCE

PATENTED, July 10, 1860.

This Fence can be built at No Greater Cost than the old fence, and is Stronger in Every Particular.

HEATH & CO'S

PATENT WELL BORER.

This Instrument, which has been recently patented by J. W. Heath, of Memphis, Tennessee, is certainly the most Complete and Perfect Apparatus for Boring Wells, Test-holes, testing for foundations, and general subterranean prospecting, that has yet been devised. Experience with this Auger have proved that two men, with a very little experience in the use of it, can bore in ordinary earth from

75 to 150 Feet Per Day.

It will penetrate any obstruc'dons it may meet with except the hardest rock; Recent experiments have enabled us to con splete the apparatus for boring in all the apparti nsances, including Coupling, Derrick, Windlass, etc. It is now ready for operation, and can be obtained, together with territorial rights to use the same.

The above patented articles, are now on exhibition at our office, 22 Jefferson street, where State, County and United States rights on all of the same can be purchased.

JAMES A. CAMERON & CO.,
Inventors and Solicitors,
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INSURANCE.

NO EXPERIMENT!

AN ESTABLISHED FACT!

The Leading Life Company

OF THE WEST.

THE

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Begins the year (January 1st) 1869 with

ASSETS,

3,619,670 67!

Increased over $1,000,000 during the past year, after paying losses by death ($455,000), and Dividends 1865, 1866 and 1867, and purchased Policies (305,000), amounting in sum total to $760,532.

Total losses by death paid since organization of the Company.

$866,250!

Total Return Dividends paid since organization of the Company,

$414,209!

Policies issued during the year 1868,

4,664!

Total number of Policies issued since organization of the Company,

14,330!

Assets and Reserve Secure and Ample for all Contingencies.

Present Annual Income,

$2,500,000!

Our past success is a guarantee for the future. Long lists of reference are easily obtained, but upon no such guarantees of past success do we rely. The cheapest Assurance is in tried and experienced Companies.

The higher per cent. of interest West, and our present annual income (over $2,500,000), will appeal largely to those desiring Assurance as an advantage with us in the future of their policies.

Examine Our Plans and Rates before Insuring Elsewhere.

A STRICTLY MUTUAL COMPANY

With the additional security of a paid-up

Guarantee Capital of $100,000

Paying Its Own Dividends.

The most popular and advantageous form and favorable terms for Insurance presented. A loan or credit of one-third (if desired) of the premium given upon dividends declared on the first of January each year, and dividends paid annually thereafter on the Contribution Plan.

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STATE OF TENNESSEE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, January 1, 1869.

I, G. W. Blackburn, Controller of